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PL. V NO. 58

Abdullah affirms Arab role in Gulf

RABAT, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah has reiterated Saudi Arabia's position on the security of the Gulf.

Before arriving here Monday night on a official visit from Amman the prince told the Jordanian *Al Akbar* newspaper that "Gulf security is the responsibility of the Gulf states one."

He said the Kingdom's policy in this regard comes from its desire that the Gulf should not come a field of competition among foreign powers.

Prince Abdullah also denied reports on the alleged presence of the Saudi army in Bahrain. He said Saudi forces did not enter Bahrain in the past, nor are they there at present, as there was no need for Saudi or her army in Bahrain.

In the interview, published Tuesday, Prince Abdullah said that Bahrain enjoyed

both internal stability and external security. On Saudi-Iranian relations, he said: "Islam regulates our relations with the brotherly people of Iran, since the Islamic law is our constitution and Iran, too, has approved it as a basis for rule."

Prince Abdullah reaffirmed the Kingdom's policy of consolidating Arab ranks for "it is the only way to triumph over the challenges now facing the Arab and Islamic nations."

The Kingdom spared no effort in promoting Arab solidarity," he added.

On the Sahara conflict between Morocco and Algeria Prince Abdullah said Saudi Arabia "is interested in consolidated Arab ranks" on the issue. "Saudi Arabia's interest cannot be considered as a role for mediation. It's rather a Saudi concern toward Arab solidarity on the matter," he said.

Referring to his talks in Jordan, Prince Abdullah said they dealt with the issues concerning the Arab world.



Prince Abdullah

He said Saudi Arabia has begun building up "an armed force of its capable sons to be in the forefront of the Arab forces and the armies of Islam."

Answering a question on Lebanon, the prince appealed to the Lebanese to work together, forget their differences and rally round the Lebanese authorities.

Prince Abdullah expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit in Tunis would reach positive results.

PLO warns of consequences

West Bank mayors resign over Shakaa

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP) — Mayors of ten towns in the occupied West Bank resigned Tuesday to protest an Israeli expulsion order against the mayor of Nablus, Bassam akaa.

Israel expected further protests from tonight later Tuesday when a session of talks

Palestinian autonomy started. Egypt's foreign Ministry has denounced Shakaa's rest and a new plan for more Jewish settlements in the West Bank as obstacles to peace.

Kerim Khalaf of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, and Ibrahim Tawfiq of El Bireh joined in their resignations along with five other officials of towns in the Ramallah area.

Nablus and Ramallah were closed by

commercial strikes, a number of schools were

closed because students boycotted classes, and

Israel Radio reported the arrest of five Palestinian students for throwing stones at Israeli

units.

A spokesman for military occupation government said the Israeli coordinator of municipal affairs would have to decide whether to accept or reject the resignations. "There are lots of options for replacing them if the resignations are accepted," said the spokesman.

According to local press reports, authorities were considering appointing Israeli administrators to manage the local councils, though no decision has been announced.

Sunday the Nablus town council quit after Shakaa was arrested and jailed in a maximum security prison near Tel Aviv pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order.

Israeli radio reported that the mayor of Tulkarm began removing his personal effects from the municipality, and other influential mayors have threatened to resign if Shakaa is expelled or removed from office.

\$22 million

Saudi aid to PLO completed

RIYADH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — The Palestinian Liberation Organization's representative here said Tuesday Saudi Arabia had fulfilled all its obligations to the PLO and that relations between the two were excellent.

"On Sept. 16 Saudi Arabia paid the last installment of \$ 22 million to the PLO, in accordance with the Baghdad Summit conference agreement," the representative, Rafik Al-Natsha added in an interview with the newspaper *Al Riyad*.

He said no amount of pressure will divert the PLO from its objective to liberate Palestine.

"The ideal solution would be the return of the Palestinians to their homes and the return of the Western Jews in Israel to their countries of origin," he added.

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He said no amount of pressure will divert the PLO from its objective to liberate Palestine.

"The ideal solution would be the return of the Palestinians to their homes and the return of the Western Jews in Israel to their countries of origin," he added.

"Iran can do without oil revenues for at least a year," he said. "We have monetary

PLO denies involvement

Israel envoy in Lisbon wounded

LISBON, Nov. 13 (R) — A lightning machine-gun and grenade attack outside the Israeli Embassy here Tuesday wounded Ambassador Ephraim Eldar, 55, and killed his Portuguese bodyguard.

The bodyguard died as he reached for his revolver, an eyewitness said. The envoy's driver, a policeman on embassy guard duty and a woman passerby were wounded in the incident.

Portugal's state radio and its news agency *Anop* both carried interviews with a spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Madrid denying any part in the attack.

"Israel has enemies everywhere," the PLO spokesman was reported as saying.

A spokesman for the Portugal-Israel Friendship Association said the attack was one of the consequences of the friendly reception given to PLO leader Yasser Arafat when he attended a five-day world conference of solidarity with the Arab people and the Palestine cause which ended in Lisbon a week ago.

Vayrynen expressed appreciation of Saudi Arabia's stance on international problems, oil and world economy. He described the Kingdom's policy as "balanced", since it took into consideration the joint interests of both the oil-producing and consuming countries.

On his talks with Prince Saud, the Finnish minister said, "They gave me an opportunity for a good understanding of the Kingdom's policy on peace and stability in the Middle East. During the talks, he added, he also explained Finland's foreign policy in general and its Middle East policy in particular.



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'Declaration of economic war'

Iran hits U.S. oil cutoff, but softens hostages stand

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Abolhassan Bani Sadr Tuesday called the U.S. oil move against Iran "a declaration of economic war" which his country would use "to settle accounts with American imperialism."

"This is a declaration of economic war, and if that's what they want, that's what they'll get," Bani Sadr said in an interview with the Paris daily *Le Monde*.

He was interviewed just after he heard of the U.S. decision to halt oil imports from Iran, *Le Monde* said.

Interviewer Eric Rouleau reported that he found Bani Sadr "astounded" by the U.S. move.

Meanwhile, Iranian leaders said Tuesday the American Embassy hostages in Tehran might be freed if the United States acknowledges that the Shah is a criminal, allows an international investigation of the deposed monarch and hands over his U.S. property.

The U.S. state department said it appeared to represent a softening of the Iranian position in the 10-day-old crisis.

But Bani Sadr called for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Bani Sadr reiterated the key demand of the student militants holding the embassy and 98 hostages — that the United States surrender the deposed Shah to Iran for trial! He is currently hospitalized in New York for cancer treatment.

But Bani Sadr added, "the United States should at least acknowledge the Shah is guilty."

Another member of Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, set out more detailed conditions, said Iran was not retreating from its demands the Shah's extradition, but added that the Iranians were ready "to end the occupation of the U.S. embassy before the extradition of the Shah for humanitarian reasons and the interests of the hostages".

He said the hostages "may be freed if the United States acknowledges that the Shah is guilty" and agrees to an international inquiry into his actions as ruler.

In his interview with *Le Monde*, Bani Sadr, who has emerged as the chief spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini, warned Europe that if it "follows the folly of (President Carter)," it would provoke international chaos and might prompt Iran to ask the Arab world "to impose a general embargo on oil deliveries."

Bani Sadr hinted that Iran might retaliate by manipulating its currency reserves in American banks.

"Views were identical with regard to the necessity of joint Arab action" under the present circumstances, the prince said.

Saudi Arabia is launching a campaign to ensure Arab solidarity for the success of the summit. The Saudi Press agency said the mes-



Jimmy Carter

reserves of more than \$ 12 billion in American banks."

He did not see how the United States could seize these reserves.

"It's impossible," said Bani Sadr. "Our funds are deposited with subsidiaries of the American banks, notably in France, England, Germany and Switzerland. These countries, I'm sure, would not permit such an illegal measure to be taken."

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported that Ghotbzadeh said the United

Foreign ministers meet

Saud optimistic on summit

TUNIS, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Arab foreign ministers were converging on the new Arab League headquarters here Tuesday to try to tame regional disputes and offer relief to the latest victims of the Arab-Israeli conflict — the people of Southern Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Saudi Arabia and Syria "saw eye to eye as to the importance of the Tunis summit". The prince was addressing reporters in Damascus after delivering a message from King Khaled to Syrian President Hafez Assad on coordinating Arab positions before the summit scheduled for Nov. 20.

The foreign minister expressed satisfaction at the results of his visit to Syria and his talks with Syrian officials.

Prince Saud arrived in the Syrian capital Monday after delivering a similar message from King Khaled to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"Views were identical with regard to the necessity of joint Arab action" under the present circumstances, the prince said.

Saudi Arabia is launching a campaign to ensure Arab solidarity for the success of the summit. The Saudi Press agency said the mes-

sages are connected with the "unification and coordination of Arab stands in light of the current conditions."

In an interview with the Saudi daily newspaper *Ar-Riyad* the prince said "consultation and coordination in the field of joint Arab action are continuing between Saudi Arabia and its sister Arab states."

Arafat meets Soviet aides

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (R) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat had talks with leaders at the Kremlin Tuesday on the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

Tass news agency said Arafat met Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Communist Party Secretary Boris Ponomaryov in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Arafat, heading a seven-man PLO delegation, arrived in Moscow for a three-day visit late Monday for talks with Soviet leaders before the Arab League summit conference in Tunis, which starts on November 20.

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Tells Cabinet situation is critical

Fahd stresses need for Arab unity

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd has stressed the need for working sincerely for Arab unity and solidarity.

The crown prince, who chaired meeting of the Council of Ministers Monday, was reported afterward by Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani as underlining the necessity to be well aware of the extent of danger facing the Middle East, and especially the Arab world.

Dr. Yamani said the Council

first discussed the current political situation. The crown prince spoke on the situation in the Arab world and what should be done to coordinate Arab action.

Prince Fahd informed the Council about the government's contacts with other heads of state. The Kingdom wished to support Arab rights and establish peace and security in the Middle East, Dr. Yamani said.

He said the Council approved a request of the Ministry of Finance

and National Economy and authorized an agreement with West German government to send experts to work in Saudi Arabian government departments. Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Khaiw was asked to sign the agreement, Dr. Yamani added.

He said the council agreed to the renewal for two years of the trade agreement with the Tunisian government.

The minister added that the council approved the appointments of Abdullah Al-Muhammad Al-Blaibid to the 15th grade as the deputy governor of Riyadh; Abdul Rahman Abdul Mohsen Abdul Qader to the 15th grade as deputy chairman of the Public Personnel Bureau for the development of the civil services; Said ibn Saad ibn Said to the 14th grade as assistant deputy minister for international economic relations at the Ministry of Finance and Bakr Saleh Shatta to the 14th grade as assistant deputy minister for financial and administrative affairs at the Department of Housing.

The council's resolutions are to be submitted to the King for final approval, the minister said.

Meanwhile, Crown Prince Fahd Tuesday thanked delegates to this week's International Islamic Seminar for service to Islam and Muslims.

In a cable addressed to Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary general of the Mecca-based Muslim World League, in reply to an earlier cable of thanks, Prince Fahd said: "We, in our turn, thank all those who participated in the Eighth World Islamic Seminar held in Mecca for the noble feelings they expressed. We appreciate their efforts in the service of Islam and Muslims and wish them lasting success in discharging their holy mission. May God preserve you."

irls' school development outstripping Plan targets

DAH, Nov. 13 — The government of women's education in Saudi Arabia is ahead of schedule.

Al-Jazirah Tuesday quoted Rashed ibn Khannin, the minister of Girls' Education, as saying that in the fourth year of the Five-year Plan targets for primary schooling were passed per cent, intermediate by 10 per cent, secondary by 49 per cent and teacher training targets by 10 per cent.

Rashed said that his education plans to expand its network of adult literacy education, opening more schools in both cities and towns "to teach

Province K. consular vice offered

By a Staff Writer JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Consulates to British citizens in the Province of Al-Khobar are now to be twice a month. British embassy here said that on the first and third days of each month a representative will be at the Al-Khobar Hotel in Al-Khobar between two and six in the afternoon.

Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Salihuddin
Al-Medina

According to a magazine article 600 Congolese men have been sent to Cuba for 15 years of political training to turn them into full-fledged revolutionaries to form the foundation for a Marxist party.

It is only one batch of many who have been receiving Marxist revolutionary training in various parts of the world. It is well known that some countries in the Arabian Peninsula and outside it are making the same diabolical exercise in revolutionary upbringing.

So far this is just one of the planned Marxist union and social and cultural development, but how do non-Marxist states plan their future preparation for younger generations?

In Afghanistan the new Marxist regime was built on the ruins of corrupt rule which had done its best to destroy Muslim society and weaken its foundations.

They unwittingly paved the way for the Communists to pounce and seize power.

It is ironic that the elements which are fighting Communist forces and their Soviet backers had been victimized by the late President Daoud Shah.

them and train them in what women need in their everyday lives."

Al-Jazirah meanwhile reported Tuesday that Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University has granted 350 scholarships to students from 60 Arab and Islamic countries this academic year. The scholarships are for all levels of study from the freshman year to doctorates.

Sheikh Saleh ibn Saud Al-Alli, the university's student affairs director, told the paper that the foreign Muslim students were well housed and looked after. Aside from Saudi Arabians, people of 63 different nationalities are at the university.

There are now 18 halls at the university, housing 2,400 students. Accommodation is provided to students of faculties in Abha, Qasim, Jizan, Najran, Medina, and Hail. More housing is planned.

In other educational and training developments, *Al-Medina* reported Tuesday that the Ministry of Commerce has sent 20 of its men to the United States for further studies in quality control laboratories. They were all employees of the Central Quality Control Laboratory in Riyadh.

By Joseph Eltayer

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Passengers flying Saudia to Heathrow can now travel free of charge to connections from Gatwick Airport.

An agreement came into force this week between Saudia and British Caledonian under which the helicopter ride is given people continuing their journeys from London's second airport. A coupon will be included in the



Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi

Saudi passengers get London transfer service

By Joseph Eltayer

Saudia ticket issued in the Kingdom, provided the passenger's connecting time between the two airports is not longer than 24 hours.

Saudia Customer Services says that the Saudia coupon will be exchanged at Heathrow or Gatwick for a British Caledonian "Airlink" ticket at British Airways or British Caledonian desks.

WEATHER

It will be moderate during the day and fine at night. Fog will form on the eastern coast. Winds will be light and variable. They will be occasionally active in the north-eastern and eastern region, causing sand haze. Seas will be calm to light.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	36	26	Jizan	35	25
Jeddah	31	25	Wajh	31	21
Riyadh	29	18	Turaif	30	13
Dhahran	30	19	Arar	32	15
Medina	33	17	Sulayyel	31	15
Taif	27	13	Abha	22	10

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Arab coordination talks set

Kingdom wants banking workforce growth

JEDDAH, Nov. 13 — Saudi Arabia intends to create a workforce in banking capable of shouldering ever-heavier responsibility.

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency Governor Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi says.

Al-Jazirah quoted him Tuesday as telling a seminar in Riyadh that as guardians of public wealth, central banks were responsible to their governments and peoples for the safety of that wealth.

Quraishi was opening a seminar for representatives from central banks of the Arab states of the Gulf Monday. He told participants that the seminar and others like it would enable those attending to discuss different methods for evaluating the performance and value of foreign banks, and revising their attitudes to them accordingly. He emphasized that foreign banks change continually.

He stressed the necessity of Gulf states meeting to talk over their problems. Seminars gave an opportunity for technical and theoretical discussion of issues vital to each of them.

Quraishi's speech was followed by the first of several papers read to the meeting. International experts discussed analyzing

financing in the United States and international bank lending.

Wednesday, the final day, the last paper to be read to the seminar will be on state deposits of surplus funds in commercial banks.

The Saudi delegation was led by Muhammad Sulaiman ibn Sabah,

the authority's public relations manager.

The conference will discuss coordination among Gulf countries in preparing preliminary studies on a Gulf Common Market, and on standardization of tests and measures.

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Arab news Middle East

*For human rights violations***Church Council postpones action on U.S. sanctions against Israel**

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — The governing board of the National Council of Churches has postponed action on a resolution calling for U.S. sanctions against Israel for human rights violations against the Palestinians.

The resolution, presented by the Antiochian Orthodox Archdiocese of New York and North America last week at the council's semi-annual meetings held in New York, was the strongest indictment against Israel ever submitted to the council's ruling body.

The Antiochian group withdrew its resolution after the council's ruling board agreed to consider the charges in a reworking of its overall Middle Eastern policy.

A special council panel which was set up in the aftermath of the Andrew Young resignation, is cur-

rently looking into a broad spectrum of issues affecting Middle East policy.

The panel will examine the charges made, holding open hearings on the Middle East and sending a fact-finding mission to the area. The panel has been given until May, the date of the next board meeting, to come up with a revised policy statement.

The Antiochian delegation, whose members are mainly of Arab descent and firmly committed to the Palestinian cause, expressed satisfaction with the board's decision.

Concern over growing disagreement between various religious groups over this issue, coupled with strong pressure from the Jewish leaders, weakened any chances of the resolution's passage. Nevertheless, the debate continues to underscore the tension within the ranks of the council over the question of Palestinian rights.

New government named in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, Nov. 13 (R) — Eleven political and military groups in Chad have announced the formation of a transitional government of national union following six days of discussions. Chad Liberation Front leader Goukouni Oueddei and the southern leader, Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue, remain respectively president and vice-president at the head of a 22-man government. The announcement follows agreement between the groups in Lagos last August to end a civil war which costs tens of thousands of lives.

American films banned in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 (R) — American films will be banned from Iranian cinemas from Tuesday as a gesture of support for the students holding 100 hostages in the U.S. Embassy here, the official news agency Pars reported Monday. The agency said the decision had been taken by Iran's official cinema association, which is linked to the culture ministry.

King Juan Carlos visits Jordan

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (R) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia arrived in Amman Monday night on a private visit to Jordan. The royal couple were greeted at the airport by King Hussein, Queen Nur, Crown Prince Hassan and other senior officials.

Iraqis to get marriage loans

BAGHDAD, Nov. 13 (AP) — Iraq's Revolutionary Council decided Monday to grant government and public utility employees who marry for the first time loans equal to 20 times their monthly salaries, Baghdad Radio reported. The interest-free loans are repayable in 60 monthly installments after a five-year grace period. Beneficiaries will get a 20 per cent reduction of the loan with each child born after the marriage.

PLO official's resignation denied

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in France has denied that a PLO official said to be entrusted with secret contacts with Israel had resigned from the Palestinian "parliament in exile." "There has been no resignation from the Palestinian National Council by Mr. Issam Sartawi and all reports about such a resignation are only unfounded rumors," representative to France Ibrahim Souissi told a press conference Monday.

Europe MPs, Butros discuss South

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (R) — A European parliamentary delegation Monday had talks with Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros on troubled South Lebanon and the forthcoming Arab League summit conference. The 25-member delegation of the European Parliament's political committee arrived here Sunday. It will also visit Syria and Jordan.

Ismail ends 3-week visit to Moscow

ADEN, Nov. 13 (R) — South Yemeni President Abdul-Fattah Ismail returned home Monday after a three-week visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty with Soviet leaders.

Ismail said he discussed with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev international questions of interest to both countries, in particular the Middle East problem, Africa and world peace.

"Our views were identical. We consider our friendship treaty with Moscow an important element that will help in merging the two countries' potentials in the world struggle for peace and stability" he said.



EFFIGIES: Iranian students burn the effigies of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in Makati, Philippines in the Iranian embassy compound Tuesday. The students are supporting the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by their colleagues.

Mengistu hits Somali 'attacks'

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Ethiopia's Marxist leader Mengistu Haile Mariam has accused Somalia of stepping up guerrilla attacks on his country and says Ethiopia may be forced to hit back, Addis Ababa Radio reported Tuesday.

The warning was made Monday night at a dinner in the Ethiopia capital for visiting East German Communist leader Erich Honecker.

Col. Mengistu was quoted as saying enemies once defeated were "again provoking us and inviting us for combat."

"The reactionary Somali government, in spite of receiving a decisive blow in the political and military front, is once again fighting us with infiltrators," he said.

"We do not want war but we shall be forced to hit back when we are attacked."

Somalia put its army into battle against Ethiopia in 1977 to support Somali guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Ogaden region.

It was forced into retreat by the Soviet and Cuban-backed Ethiopians last year but the guerrillas have kept up their attacks.

Mengistu said his country was in a process of reconstructing the economic structure destroyed by foreign enemies and secessionists. Ethiopia was now laying foundations for a new, socialist manner of production, he said.

Internal challenges mounting**Begin government in real trouble**

By Arthur Max

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government seems to be in real trouble. It is suffering coalition problems, is weakened by internal bickering and still is smarting from the resignation of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister.

The latest blow came Monday when a dramatic tie vote in the Knesset (parliament) defeated a government bill to ban abortions for social or economic reasons. The result could be a walkout by the four-man ultra-orthodox religious party, Agudat Israel, which would leave Begin with a weak and vulnerable majority of 62 seats in the 120-member house.

Opposition whip Moshe Shahal of the Labor Party called the vote "another nail in the government's coffin" saying that most governments that have fallen were toppled over religious issues.

It would appear ironic if an abortion law proved to be the government's undoing when Begin faces problems far more serious to the nation's fate.

Here are some:

—Tensions in the occupied West Bank are high following the arrests and expected deportation of Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakaa. Palestinians closed West Bank schools and businesses, other

mayors threatened to resign and Egypt strongly condemned the action as a violation of Israel's peace accords.

—The cabinet, amid a bitter dispute between Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman on settlement policy, agreed Sunday to build more West Bank settlements but left the details to a cabinet committee. The United States, preoccupied with winning the release of hostages in Iran, did not comment, but the decision

prompted a sharp rebuke from Egypt.

—The supreme court, ruling against the government, has ordered the evacuation of an illegal Jewish settlement near Nablus by Nov. 21, but the settlers say they won't move.

—The economy is a shambles edging toward 100 per cent inflation this year. Begin had to reshuffle his cabinet to replace his finance minister.

As the challenges mount, Begin's support in the Knesset and among the public is declining.

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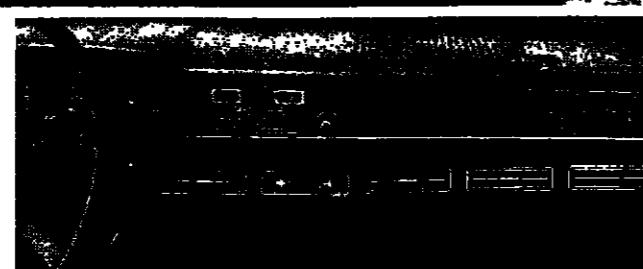
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Thomson threat neutralized by English batsmen

USBALE, Nov. 13 (AP) — England's batsmen overcame the menace of Jeff Thomson at Gabba Oval in Brisbane on day and gained a strong psychological advantage for the Test against Australia in next month.

Thomson did smash through England's second innings by having Derek Randall caught in slips.

But Boycott and Gower met the onslaught with grim determination and, finally Chappell was forced to take the speedster off after he had bowled for 15 from eight overs.

The man most responsible for Queensland's downfall in its first innings was 20-year-old Graham Dilley. Dilley, tall and blond, took advantage of early morning light in the pitch and bowled with enthusiasm to finish with three for 40 from 15 overs.

Dilley's prize wicket was that of Greg Chappell, caught wide on the leg side from an attempted glance that keeper David Baird towed yards to his left to gather in.

From Chappell's view, the most pleasing aspect was the return to form of former W.S.C. batsman Martin Kent.

Middle order

Indies bats collapse

ELBOURNE, Nov. 13 (AP) — Touring West Indies cricket faces some serious reeling after a staggering middle order collapse on the second day of its three day match at Geelong and District at long, near here.

Leaders Desmond Haynes and Lennox Rowe piled on 96 in time for the first wicket and Windies looked set for a moth total.

Twenty year old pace bowler Len Scott had suffered most of the hands of the Batsmen but was soon to have sweet revenge.

His opening partner David Ross gained the all important breakthrough when he had Rowe lbw behind by Glenn Ward for one over later added Alvin Maran who was snappied up on a bad slip by Peter Caulfield, out scoring.



LONDON DERBY: Crystal Palace's Vince Hillaire fights it out with Graham Rix of Arsenal (right) as Palace beat the Gunners 1-0 Saturday on a goal by Dave Swindlehurst.

McEnroe takes Stockholm title

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP)

— John McEnroe, down a set and trailing 1-3 in the second, fought off a brisk challenge from Gene Mayer Monday night to retain his singles title in the Stockholm Open tennis championships.

McEnroe won the all-American final 6-7, 6-3, 6-3 and became the first man ever to win two straight titles in this tournament, billed as the oldest and biggest indoor grand prix event in the world.

Bjorn Borg, the world's number one, and Jimmy Connors reached one final each but never won.

After splitting the first two sets, McEnroe hit a hot streak in the final four games.

Mayer had just broken him and McEnroe responded by crashing his racket in anger.

He lost just two points in the final four games. After breaking back to love for three-all, McEnroe came from 0-30 in the next to lead 4-3. He wrapped up the match with two more love games.

It was his tenth singles title of the year, including the Masters, the WCT finals and the U.S. Open.

McEnroe teamed with Peter Fleming to beat defending champions Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker 6-4, 6-4 in the doubles final.

It was the 13th title of the year for the world's top doubles pair.

In Taipei, third-seeded Bill Scanlon of the United States scored a 6-2, 7-5 victory over New Zealand's Chris Gunning in the opening round of the Taipei Open.

tennis tournament Monday.

John Sudri of the United States, No. eight, beat Australian John Marks, the 1978 doubles runner-up, 6-1, 7-6, and Sweden's young pro Stefan Simonsson downed Australia's Alvin Gardiner 7-6, 6-1.

In other matches, sixth-seeded Tom Wilkinson ousted fellow American Mike Machtet 7-6, 6-1, while seventh-seeded Kim Warwick of Australia defeated Wolfgang Popp of West Germany 6-3, 6-4.

Eichi Kawatei, secretary general of the Asian Tennis Federation, arrived in Taipei from Hong Kong to watch the matches.

Senior England squad named

LONDON, Nov. 13 (R) — England soccer manager Ron Greenwood has promoted Norwich striker Kevin Reeves and Tottenham midfield player Glen Hoddle to the senior international squad from which the team will be chosen for the European Championship Group One match against Bulgaria here.

Both have played for England at under-21 level.

Reeves has earned his place with some dynamic club form this season, and the stylish Hoddle has added an improved work rate and goal-scoring flair to his game.

Everton striker Bob Latchford and Liverpool's strong midfield player Bay Kennedy are recalled to the squad, but there is no room for winger Laurie Cunningham, who failed to obtain his release from Spanish club Real Madrid for the European Championship match against Northern Ireland last month.

Greenwood has also named Garry Birles, the young Nottingham Forest striker, who has contributed so much to his club's European success, to the under-21 England squad for the European Championship qualifying match against Bulgaria at Leicester on Nov. 20.

England need one point from the senior game against Bulgaria to ensure itself a place in the European Championship finals in Rome next June.

England squad:

Ray Clemence (Liverpool),

Peter Shilton (Nottingham For-

est), Joe Corrigan (Manchester City), Viv Anderson (Nottingham Forest), Phil Neal (Liverpool), Dave Watson (Southampton), Phil Thompson (Liverpool), Emlyn Hughes (Wolverhampton), Kenny Sansom (Crystal Palace), Trevor Cherry (Leeds), Mick Mills (Ipswich), Ray Wilkins (Manchester United), Terry McDermott (Liverpool), Tony Currie (Queens Park Rangers), Glen Hoddle (Tottenham), Ray Kennedy (Liverpool), Trevor Brooking (West Ham), Kevin Keegan (SV Hamburg), Steve Coppell (Manchester United).

In Glasgow, the Scottish Football Association Cup first and second round draws made Monday are:

First round to be played on Dec. 15: Cowdenbeath v Albion Rovers, Spartans v Forfar, Arman v Stranraer, East Stirlingshire v Brechin, Queen of the South v Falkirk.

Second round to be played on Jan. 5.

With three-point play Pacers pummel Jazz

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Coach Bob Leonard said Indiana did not deserve to win, but thanks to a three-point play Leonard had the 500th victory of his career, all with the Pacers.

A three-pointer by Pacer Joe Haslett tied the score at 99 and forced the game into overtime as Indiana beat Utah 114-105 in the only National Basketball Association contest Monday night.

"I don't care what everyone else thinks. If (the three-point play) is one of the greatest plays and it simply gives the fans more," Leonard said.

Johnny Davis had missed a three-point attempt, then Haslett, who played only 16 minutes, hit

the second attempt at it with two seconds left to make it 99-99 in regulation play.

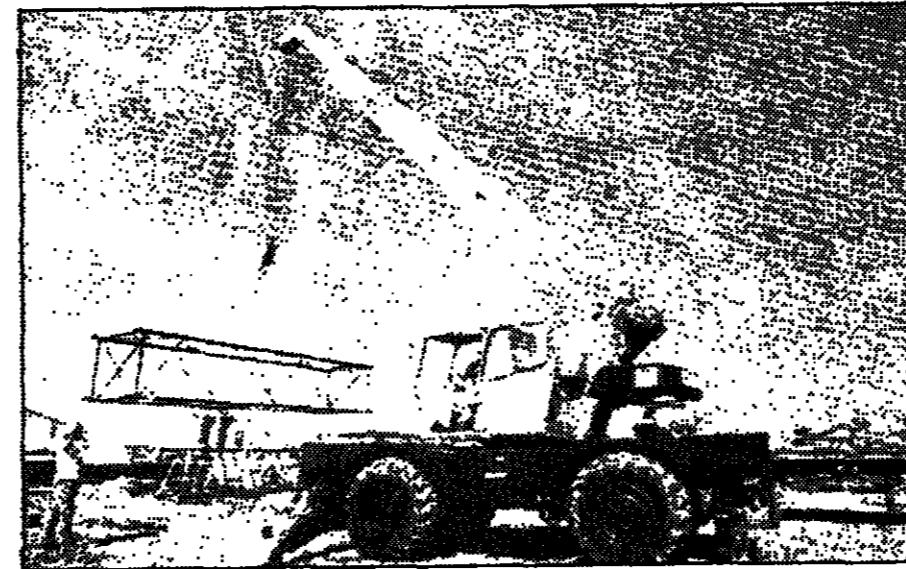
Indiana trailed most of the game and went ahead 96-95 on a short jumper by James Edwards with 27 seconds left in regulation play.

But Utah's Tom Poquette sank four straight free throws to give the Jazz a 99-96 lead with 20 seconds left and set the stage for Haslett's heroics.

The Pacers went on to outscore Utah 14-6 in the overtime period.

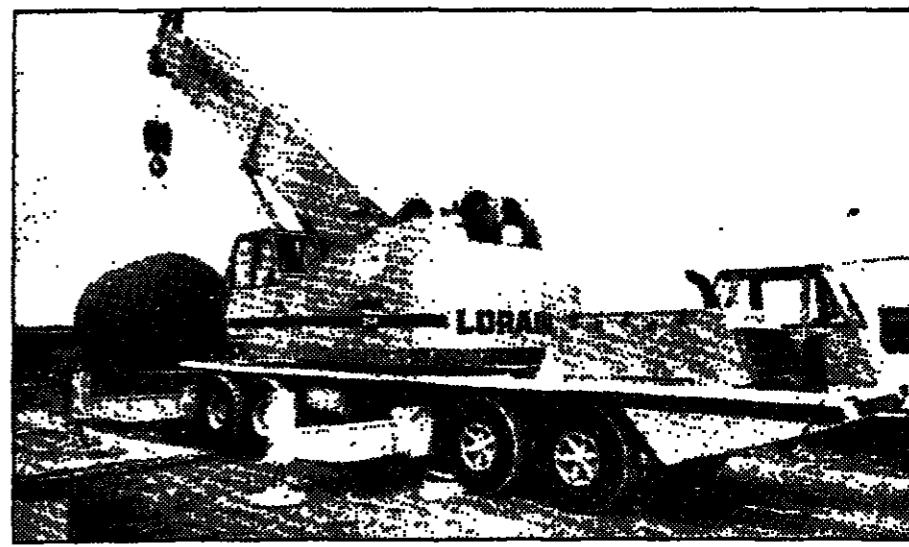
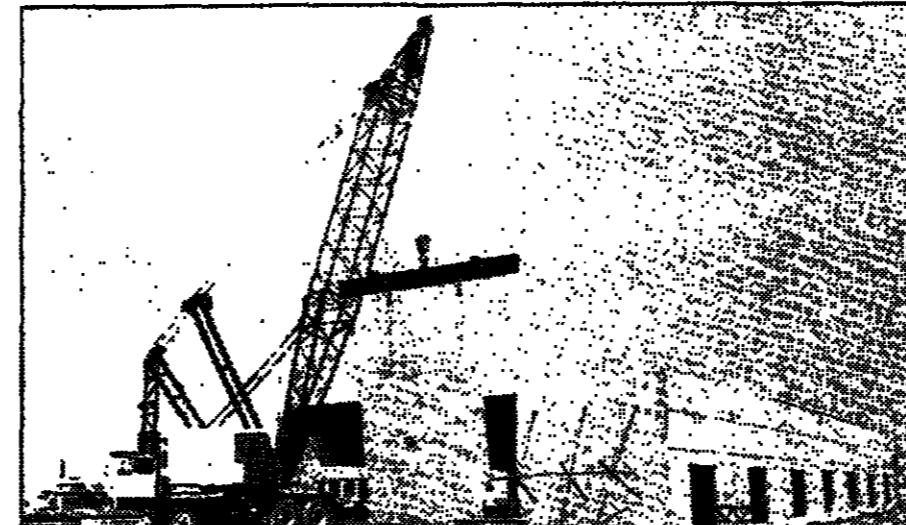
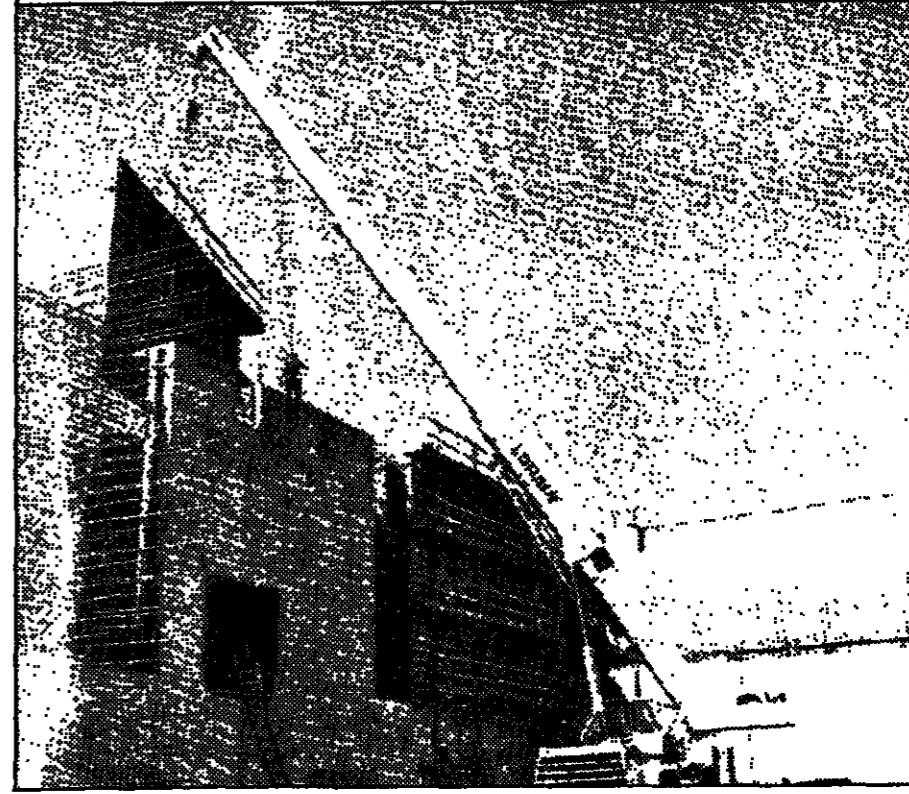
"We didn't deserve to win," Leonard said. "We did some things good when it counted, but we weren't sharp overall."

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CLOSING THE RANKS

The recent Saudi initiative to unite Arab ranks is very welcome. Time is running very short for the Arab foreign ministers' meeting which is to prepare the agenda for the Arab summit. A minimum of prior agreement is required if the summit is to discharge the grave tasks history is facing it with.

To this end, Prince Abdullah is currently visiting Syria, Jordan and Morocco, while Prince Saad al Faisal visits Damascus and Baghdad. Many internal differences have to be composed before the heads of state can address themselves to the external threats against the Arab world.

One of the most dangerous recent developments has been the Israeli intensification of its efforts to destroy Palestinian opposition in the occupied territories. In addition to the direct threats of imprisonment and deportation levied against the West Bank mayors, the Begin government two days ago approved a new settlement-building program. Israel is exploiting to the full the current political vacuum and the international preoccupation with the crisis between Iran and the United States.

To this new danger one has to add the old, persisting crisis in South Lebanon, the Lebanese problem as a whole, and, last but not least, the need to move from mere opposition to the Camp David "peace" formula to a concrete alternative around which to mobilise international support.

At no time before is there such need for a unified Arab stand. It is no exaggeration to say that the coming summit is the most crucial in recent Arab history. If the Baghdad summit rightly concentrated on a "minimum program" to ensure the widest possible mobilisation, events have gone so far that a far profounder issue now has to be faced and resolved: nothing less than the viability of the very notion of an "Arab world", as a collectivity of states able to work together against the dangers and challenges besetting it now.

Our leaders are therefore facing their hardest test. They should remember that, should they fail, history and the judgment of the coming generations will hold them responsible. We pray that they succeed, for nothing less than the future of the whole nation hangs at the moment in the balance.

A tricolored Eiffel Tower for Paris?

By Paul Webster

PARIS — The fate of two Paris institutions has just been decided by the city council, which has ordained new life for the Eiffel Tower and the end of three centuries of wine trading on the Seine's Quai de Bercy.

Since President Georges Pompidou decided to modernize Paris in the early seventies, citizens have become used to sweeping changes that have destroyed the old market at Les Halles, created expressways along the Right Bank, thrown up skyscraper blocks on the Left Bank and created the futuristic Beaubourg Cent.

So it was with something near relief that Parisians heard that the Gaullist Mayor, Jacques Chirac, had decided to save the Eiffel Tower from decline.

Since the tower was built 90 years ago, the concessionaire has been the company created by Gustave Eiffel, whose shareholders were paid back within a year. Astute contracts maintained the private hold on the public monument, which attracts 3.4 million visitors a year and earns an annual 36 million francs (\$8.5 million).

However, the company has refused to carry out repairs to the hydraulic lift, a factor which would have contributed a decline in the tower's popularity — it now attracts only as many visitors as the Beaubourg. Under the Chirac plan, the concession will be forcibly ended next year and the municipality will finance improvements after creating its own exploitation company.

The city administrators are already studying plans to double the number of visitors and install a variety of money-spinning attractions — as well as an electric lift — to help offset Paris's rising rates. They are also considering a serious suggestion that the tower — the most famous symbol of France — should be repainted red, white and blue.

At the same time as securing the future of the Eiffel Tower, Chirac's Gaullist-dominated council approved the destruction of the Quai de Bercy winestores and their replacement by a sports complex, including a new bicycle racing stadium.

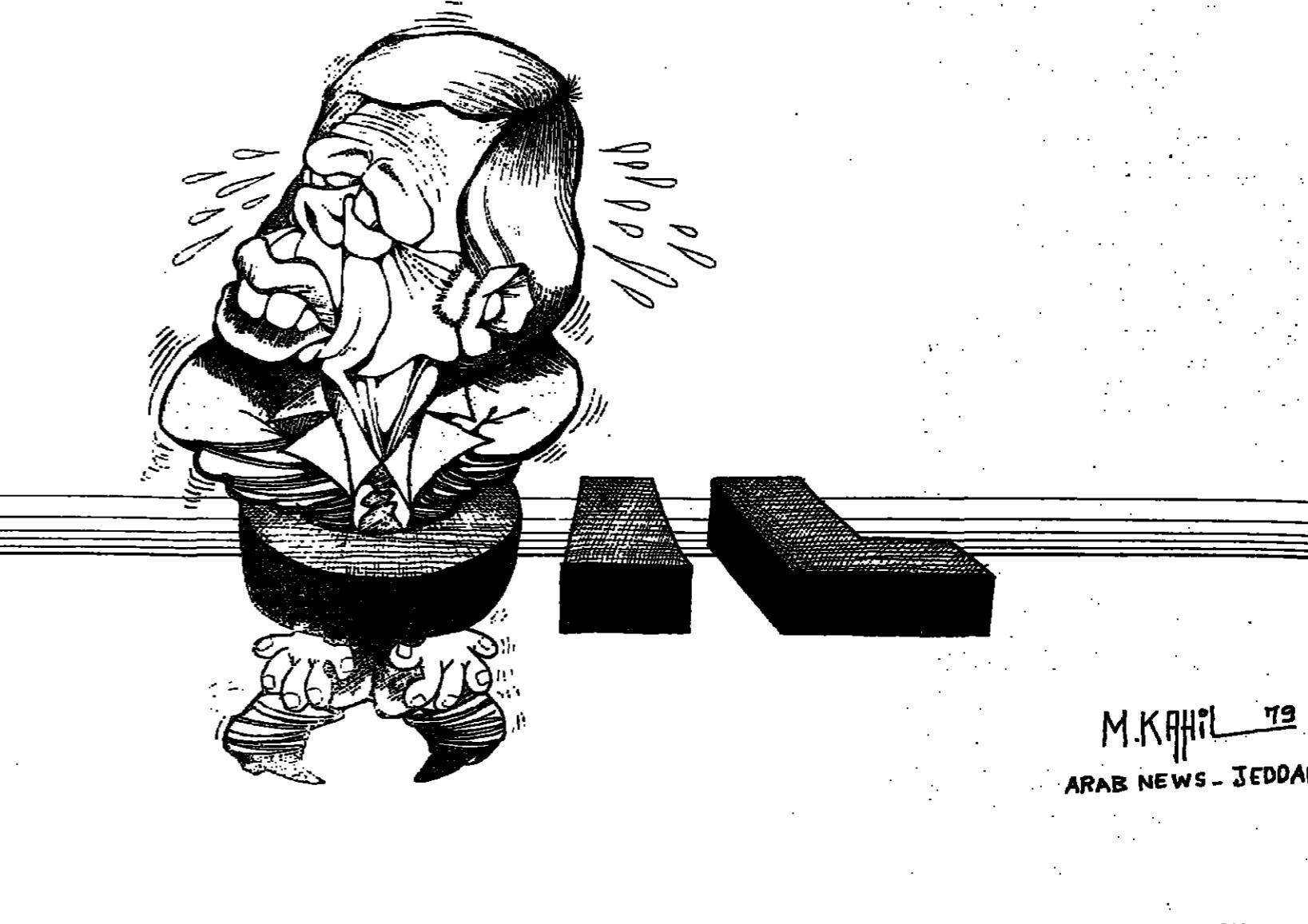
Bercy, created by Louis XIV in 1704 as France's main wine negotiating center, reached its peak during the Third Empire. More than 2,000 wine traders and 13,000 workers operated there and it became a fashionable and popular center, attracting thousands of weekenders to its restaurants and wine bars.

Wine is still shipped there by Seine barge but the warehouses are decaying, condemned by more efficient distribution methods. Bulldozers have already moved in, destroying a part of Paris that will survive only in Impressionist paintings.

Bercy's destruction may, however, be less controversial than an eventual decision on the Pont des Arts, the iron bridge which crosses the Seine from the French Academy to the Louvre. Napoleon ordered the bridge to be built in 1804 as proof that French engineers could match British skills.

In 1970 one of its pillars was hit by a barge and the walkway partly collapsed. The bridge was temporarily patched up, and this year Chirac decided on a \$600,000 rebuilding operation.

Sadly, last month another barge struck the bridge, bringing down most of the structure and blocking the river. There seems little likelihood that the repair work will now go ahead, as the Paris port administration considers the latest accident proof that the bridge's narrow arches are a safety hazard. — (OFNS)



Bani Sadr, a new power in Iran

By The Associated Press

PARIS — In the tight inner circle of Iranian intellectuals who gathered around the Ayatollah Khomeini during his three-month exile in Paris, no figure seemed more shadowy and withdrawn than Abolhassan Bani Sadr.

Today, with moderate Premier Mehdi Bazargan gone and Iran in turmoil over the occupation of the U.S. embassy, the diminutive, mustachioed Bani Sadr is looking more and more like Iran's major secular political figure.

While Khomeini continues to wield the real power, Bani Sadr, as the man in charge of foreign affairs, has been making the only authoritative statements on the embassy situation. But the statements tend to be self-contradictory.

Last week he said he opposed actions like seizing embassies. But on Monday he defended the action as legitimate. He has said the hostages will not be held for long. He has also said there can be no compromise or negotiation on Iran's demand for the Shah's extradition.

Western correspondents in Paris remember Bani Sadr as the man with the sleepy voice whom they

called for interviews with Khomeini, in late 1978 before the Ayatollah became a superstar surrounded by aides and admirers.

Bani Sadr had none of the rhetorical flourish of Ibrahim Yazdi, who became foreign minister when Khomeini returned to Iran. Nor was he dashing and elegantly tailored like Sadeq Ghobzadeh, who was to take control of the Iranian state media.

Bani Sadr did not like to talk politics. His favorite subject was economics. He had been writing a doctorate in economics for years at Paris' Sorbonne University. He joked that he was afraid to finish it lest he lose his only pretext for having a resident's visa in France.

Bani Sadr was born in western Iran in 1933, and like his contemporaries Yazdi and Ghobzadeh, became a political activist in the early 1950's, when radical nationalist Muhammad Mossadegh took power.

But Mossadegh was overthrown in a CIA-backed coup in 1953 after he nationalized Iran's oilfields, and Bani Sadr had to take his politics underground.

In 1963, after the first popular rebellion against the Shah failed, Bani Sadr went into exile in France. The Ayatollah went to Iraq.

A devout Muslim, Bani Sadr was one of the first

to see the Ayatollah as a figure around which a revolution could be built.

But in Iraq, Khomeini languished in semi-obscure, his voice heard only through the occasional tape-recorded sermon smuggled into Iran at great personal risk.

Bani Sadr joined the community of rebel Iranians in France looking for ways to bring down the all-powerful, U.S.-armed monarchy. The battle seemed hopeless.

In 1977 Bani Sadr helped found a Committee for Human Rights in Iran, a grouping of exiled Iranian intellectuals ranging from Marxist to right-wing.

He published two books in which he portrayed his country as a captive of foreigners, its riches pillaged by America, its oil mortgaged for the Shah's grand development plans while the poor got poorer.

When Khomeini returned to Iran, Bani Sadr was one of the chosen few aides aboard the triumphal flight home. At the airport, while Yazdi and Ghobzadeh led the Ayatollah through the television floodlights, Bani Sadr was quietly pushing his baggage wagon through a side entrance.

Since his return he has refused all offers of a cabinet position, insisting that first he wants to study Iran's economic problems at close hand.

Demirel back again for a sixth shot at power

By Emel Anil

ANKARA —

Suleyman Demirel, who has served five times before as Turkey's premier, has shown remarkable ability to bounce back after political setbacks. This time, heading a minority government formed Monday, he is facing his biggest challenge.

A foreign diplomat inspired by a watch advertisement once said about him: "he can take a licking and continue ticking."

In a political career spanning 18 years, Demirel was once removed from his post as premier by Turkey's powerful armed forces, saw a rebellion to his leadership split his conservative Justice Party apart and suffered election defeats in 1973 and 1977.

Demirel has now assumed his predecessor Bulent Ecevit's role as the "man of hope" and even his opponents are wishing him well in his new effort to govern this troubled NATO-member nation battling economic problems and terrorist violence by left- and right-wing extremists.

"Demirel is setting out on his most difficult political voyage at a time of crisis. Bon Voyage, Captain," said an editorial in the *Milliyet* newspaper

which is sympathetic to Ecevit's party.

Demirel, 55, a civil engineer by training entered politics in 1961. He captured the chairmanship of his Justice Party in 1965 and when the party won elections that year he automatically became premier at the age of 40.

During his first four-year term Turkey enjoyed steady and stable economic growth. This gained him triumphant re-election in general elections of 1965 when his party captured 46.5 per cent of the votes and 236 seats in the 450-seat assembly.

But shortly afterward a group of dissidents from his own party resigned, depriving him of his comfortable majority.

At the same time he was faced with serious economic difficulties, particularly a huge balance of payments deficit, bloody disorders on university campuses, labor unrest and allegations of having been involved in his brother's questionable business dealings.

On March 12, 1971, Turkey's armed forces commanders delivered an ultimatum demanding Demirel's immediate resignation. He complied. In the next two years of indirect military rule and a series of interim governments, Demirel hid his time, hoping to be exonerated at the polls.

But in elections in 1973 his party suffered a massive defeat, and his arch rival, the Social Democrat Ecevit became premier at the head of a coalition government.

A few months later Ecevit resigned because of differences with his coalition partner, the fundamentalist National Salvation Party. Demirel put together a coalition of four parties, representing the spectrum of Turkey's right, under the title of a "National Front Government."

After inconclusive elections in 1978, Demirel resurrected his "national front" rightist coalition.

But a policy of short-term foreign exchange borrowing brought Turkey to the brink of bankruptcy and bloody political terrorism escalated. In December 1978 Demirel's government was toppled in a parliamentary vote of confidence.

Ecevit resigned after his party suffered heavy losses in mid-term elections last month, paying the political price for the terrorism that took more than 2,000 lives in Ecevit's 21 months in office, inflation reaching 100 per cent and shortages of items ranging from gasoline to coffee.

This time Demirel opted for a minority government instead of a right-wing coalition, with outside support from his former coalition partners the Sal-

saudi press review

A majority of newspapers gave

prominence in their lead stories to Crown Prince Fahd's stress on unity, solidarity and coordination among the Arabs.

Oka played as its lead story Prince Abdullah's statement to a Jordanian newspaper that the liberation of Jerusalem and support for solidarity were the basic principles of the Kingdom's policy. *Al-Jazirah* led with a report on the U.S. hostages in Iran and said all diplomatic efforts to obtain their release have reached a deadlock.

Almost all the newspapers frontpaged the Council of Ministers' meeting chaired by the Crown Prince Monday, as well as Prince Abdullah's interview in Amman with a Jordanian daily.

Newspapers also frontpaged many resignations by the Arab mayors on the Jordan's West Bank and Iran's decision to cut off oil supplies to the United States, but *Al-Medina* reported that President Jimmy Carter has ordered a

stop to oil purchases from Iran as a reaction to Iran's insistence on holding the hostages.

Visiting Finnish Foreign Minister's talks with Saudi officials also received prominence on the front pages of the newspapers.

In an editorial on Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, *Al-Medina* said, "a strong warning that the Jewish occupation has remained unacceptable through the past 30 years," it added.

The paper condemned the arrest of Nabilus Mayor Bassam Shakaa and said this is the method through which the Israeli perverts crime on the Palestinians. The paper, however, expressed the belief that the enemy's despotic measures will turn out to be fruitless in the end.

Dealing with the interview of Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, to a Jordanian newspaper in Amman, *Oka* said

against the nation.

Writing on the Israeli repressive measures against the Nablus mayor, *Al-Nadwa* said these were not new acts perpetrated on the Arabs of the occupied land and Shakaa may not be the last person to be arrested or deported by the Israeli authorities.

The paper said Shakaa was arrested only because he expressed his firm solidarity with his colleagues of the West Bank in refusing to accept any negotiations with the enemy. Shakaa's attitude also confirmed that he and other Arab leaders of the occupied land were against the so-called autonomy and muddle in the ranks of the Palestinian leadership.

The paper added that Egypt and Israel were hatching a plot to isolate the Gaza sector with a view to creating some kind of chaos and muddle in the ranks of the Palestinian leadership. But it reaffirmed that the Arab nation was far more powerful than these conspiracies, and called upon the forthcoming Arab summit conference to map an effective strategy to counter the Camp David accords and all other dubious plots being prepared

for the restoration of the King's support for the confrontation states and made it clear that Saudi Arabia was anxious to work for peace and security of the Gulf.

"Prince Abdullah's stress on the Liberation of Jerusalem and the Kingdom's support for Arab and Islamic solidarity speaks out the commitment of this country's leaders to the major responsibility of the crucial issues and the realization of the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic world," the paper said.

"The balanced policy that Saudi

Arab pursues in its foreign relations, mainly with regard to the Gulf security, the world economy and Afro-Arab relations, gives a concept of the type

It's a risky business

How to buy a Roberts print

By Laura Winters-Duke

DAHA — He points withathy at the price tag of 40. "This print has beened. It is worthless." Hisr traces the top edge of what once a freeze. "There ising here. Normally, yould see delicate lines andshadings here on the dome ofthe que, there is no chippedplastic no rounding, it's completelydimensional."

akram Irani, a noted artier, has enlightened many actor during his tour of thedion. He has spoken to theah Fine Arts Society, theiversity of Petroleum and Min-

: will be lecturing thisat the American Embassy.message is clear: don't buyd Eastern prints in a hurry.ying is a risky business. Manyis have been touched uprs was washed, that is, bathed in a bleach solution to removess and foxing — tiny brownthes caused by a chemicaltion of which humidity is theyst (Foxing is not all bad, if itnot obscure the work. It is a

mark of authenticity.) Many of thecheaper editions have been ordered by dealers hoping to attract the higher prices of tinted prints. It is difficult for the untrained eye to catch such deceptions. Though comparisons are useful as the colors in the original editions are exquisitely tender, almost luminous. Like an optical illusion, flaws are glaring as soon as you see them.

Print-making is an art. While there are many ways to reproduce a sketch or a painting, producing a print is always a time-consuming and expensive process.

The process itself is a relatively recent one, the most delicate and difficult being the process called lithography. The woodcut print came earlier, followed by an engraving done on copper or steel and later still by a process called etching done on steel using a hot wax process.

In 1796 a playwright named Senefelder of Prague discovered a new form of printing based on the fact that water and grease do not mix. Investigating the properties of a stone with a calcium carbonate base and a fine, homogeneous

ous, porous surface, he found that a design drawn on the surface in greasy ink, wetted with water, then brushed with ordinary ink, retained the ink only on the design. This could then be reproduced as a "camera image", reversed but identical in every detail, on a sheet of paper pressed against the stone. This stone, which was known as Bavarian stone, is still used in the process today. No other medium has been found to be satisfactory.

Senefelder also found that a design drawn on such a stone and printed on paper could be transferred to another stone. This made it possible to make several copies at a time by printing side by side on a single large sheet.

While the only stone suitable was found in the Bavarian chalk pits, another essential ingredient was gum Arabic, a pine resin found primarily in the Yemen and exported as a cosmetic and as incense. Silk thread was also used in the process. Another ingredient was an inky secretion from the cuttlefish, a common bit of flotsam washed up on English beaches in the winter, called sepia. From this came ink.

One of the charming things about lithographs is that each one is unique. To make multi-colored print, two needles are placed in two corners of the print, piercing the paper and drawing along a fine silk thread. These threads are used as guides to line up each successive overlay. There is always a slight color variation on each finished piece. These needle holes remain and are one of the ways that a genuine print may be identified.

The same year Senefelder began perfecting his process, David Roberts was born into a poor Edinburgh family. His devout mother encouraged his artistic abilities but his cobbler father took a rather dim view of his drawings on the kitchen wall and had him apprenticed to a house painter. Here he learned to mix colors with the marvellous subtlety that later characterized his art. He later went to work as an apprentice set designer for a Scots theater company, learning the techniques of composition that would eventually become his trademark. After joining a larger group of players that toured further south, he came to London, that focal point for all the arts and sciences of 19th century England, where he was hired by Drury Lane Theater



This plate from Vol. II of David Roberts's *Egypt in Nubia* is a view of the Temple of Dendur. The temple itself is now in New York's Metropolitan Museum, a gift from Egypt to America.

in 1832 as set designer.

All this time he never stopped painting and sketching on his own. Although one wonders just how much time he could have had to devote to his own work in that era of endless working days, he persevered and in 1836 became an associate member of the Royal Academy for his sketches made while on a tour in France, Spain and Morocco.

In 1838-39, fired by his glimpses of Islam in Spain and Morocco, Roberts made a pilgrimage to Egypt and Palestine, where he gathered material and made sketches that were later made into his series of prints on the Middle East. He also was the first European to explore the then little known region of the Upper Nile into Nubia.

The sketches he compiled on this only trip to the Arab world were the basis for all his remaining prints and watercolors.

Upon his return, he laboriously made sketches of 240 scenes.

These were somewhat romanticized, yet even today travelers can recognize some of the same landmarks. Others are only to be found in his imagination. The flavor of the Middle East, the mysterious Middle East, as people found it then, is unmistakable.

Subscriptions were taken for a deluxe set of 240 prints. These were eventually published between 1841 and 1849. Subsequent editions were later issued up to as late as 1884 as their popularity was no longer in doubt. The dates of issue clearly show that the print-making process was time-consuming and laborious.

The prints made Roberts rich and his popularity was capped when Queen Victoria appointed him Official Painter for the Great Exhibition.

His vision was essentially that of a romantic 19th century Englishman. He captured some of the best elements of both the people and the scenery. In an era when only

the privileged few could travel, he brought visions of another land to those who could never see it and sparked the interest and imagination of the masses.

While the Islamic art market is no longer seeing the artificially inflated prices that buffeted it before the Iranian revolution, these prints are a good investment for the buyer who wishes to ensure that his collection will not deteriorate in value. The market is slightly more selective at the present time, with buyers becoming more discriminating. Roberts prints are going up in value every year.

Mr. Irani is well versed in all forms of Islamic Art: prints, maps, books, and paintings. He is a member of both the prestigious London Antiquarian Booksellers Association and the Geneva Antiquarian Association. As well as being the first antiquarian dealer established in the Middle East, he is a world renowned

Roberts expert.

While Irani was educated at London University, taking a degree in economics, his avocation was art. Turning his training to good advantage, he has managed to translate a hobby into a profitable business.

While at university, in common with many another young students and booklovers, he combed the bookshops along Oxford Row. A devout Muslim, he was intrigued by the many items representing scenes of the Middle East and Islam, as well as maps made by famous Arab cartographers in an era when most Europeans could

Accumulating treasures in England, Europe, and the Middle East he set up shop in Beirut in the early sixties, coinciding with the initial resurgence of interest in all forms of Islamic art. In those years an old Koran might sell for two or three hundred dollars; nowadays it is likely to go for five or six thousand.

Nothing is sold by him or his shop unless it can be fully certified and authenticated. With every purchase made goes an unconditional guarantee of satisfaction or the buyer may return the item.

Many people hesitate to buy prints as there are so many unscrupulous dealers all too willing to take advantage of an unsuspecting customer. The only solution is either a trained eye or a reliable dealer. Since many people have neither the time nor the opportunity to cultivate such attributes, a businessman like Mr. Irani is a rare find himself.

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ASEAN, Indochina urged to hold talks on Cambodian issue

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (AP) — India has submitted a resolution to the United Nations General Assembly calling for a conference on the future of Cambodia among the three Indochinese states and the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The move Monday came amid a new debate on Cambodia marked by a sharp division between the ASEAN countries — Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines — and the Indochinese governments in the capitals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Thailand rejected the proposal Tuesday.

The ASEAN countries opposed the Heng Samrin Cambodian government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese troops and supported the Pol Pot government fighting back from the hinterlands. With 22 other countries, they were sponsoring a resolution for a ceasefire, withdrawal of foreign troops and peaceful internal settlement for Cambodia.

Vietnam, Laos and eight other left-leaning Third World countries were promoting a rival resolution calling for other countries not to interfere in Cambodian affairs and leave Cambodia and other Southeast Asian nations to settle their problems among themselves.

Australian Ambassador H.D. Anderson, speaking after the Indian proposal was circulated, said its provisions "do not and cannot of themselves meet the requirements of the present situation" in Cambodia. He supported

Invites probe

Zaire denies killing 215

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP) — Zaire's ambassador to Belgium, Inonga Lokongo l'Orme, has denied the alleged July massacre of 215 Zaire civilians by troops and announced an international investigating committee would go to Zaire within a few days to probe the allegations.

Inonga made the announcement after a meeting Monday with Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens.

Inonga said the investigation would probably be completed by Nov. 20. He said the committee would include two members of the International Federation of



CAMPAIGNING: Philip Leakey, the first and only white man elected to parliament in Kenya, gives a campaign speech recently in Nairobi shortly before he won in the Kenyan elections. President Daniel Arap Moi, who called for the elections after Jomo Kenyatta's death earlier this year, is now slowly consolidating power despite the problems of tribalism and corruption he inherited.

Moi slowly tightens grip despite Kenya's problems

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (R) — Kenya's new president, Daniel Arap Moi, is now engaged on the delicate and crucial task of asserting himself and promoting men of his own choice without losing the formula which has given Kenya 15 years of peace, unity and prosperity on a continent torn and impoverished by war and uncertainty.

It calls upon all other states not to take any steps which would hinder "the convening of the conference ... or vitiate the atmosphere for its successful conclusion," and requests U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim "to render all assistance to facilitate the convening of the conference" and "any other assistance ... the parties may request."

To help the country recover from the shock of the death 15 months ago of Jomo Kenyatta, independence fighter, first president and father figure, Moi kept on Kenyatta's cabinet and waited for the general election of Nov. 8 to make the first major changes at the top.

Moi's cabinet, expected to be announced before the end of the month, will be closely scrutinized by a highly conscious electorate. Independent Kenya left its colonial past in 1963 with a multi-party constitution and proliferation of tribally-based political parties.

Kenyatta, a Kikuyu, first formed an alliance with the Luo, the other large tribe which has produced many of Kenya's best-known politicians, then persuaded all the other political parties to amalgamate to bind together the numerous tribes.

The two later drifted apart, however, and became more antagonistic.

U.S. proposes space plan to examine comet makeup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The United States is proposing an international space mission that would send a spacecraft to Halley's Comet and then chase another one across the sky.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Monday the four-year mission to the comets Halley and Tempel 2 would return the first closeup pictures of these bodies to increase man's knowledge of the phenomena.

NASA has asked the European Space Agency, a consortium of 11 nations, to build the small probe that would go to Halley's Comet.

Daniel Herman, manager of NASA's planetary programs office, said in an interview that the Europeans are very interested in the project, but won't decide on the proposal until January.

NASA estimated the cost of the mission at \$350 million to \$450 million, depending on the experiments chosen. If decided to join the project, it would pay about 20 per cent of the cost in building the Halley probe, Herman said.

Although the project has not yet been approved by the Congress, the space agency asked scientists to propose experiments so more detailed planning could begin.

The spacecraft would be launched by the space shuttle in July 1985 to coincide with the long-anticipated return of Halley's Comet, last seen by observers on earth in 1910.

Halley's is the most famous comet, a cold collection of ice, gases and dust which goes around the sun about once every 75 years. As it approaches the sun, it heats up and trails a tail of dust and gas millions of kilometers long.

The mission calls for the craft to fly by Halley in November 1985 and launch an instrument-carrying probe to the head of the comet. This vehicle would sample comet material and make closeup pictures as it passed within 1,488 kilometers of the nucleus in the head.

Experts identify Brigades killer submachine gun

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — A Czech-made Skorpion submachine gun found in a suspected Red Brigades hideout last May was used to kill former Italian Premier Aldo Moro and in at least four other terrorist attacks, ballistics experts have announced.

Moro was kidnapped in an ambush March 16, 1978, and his bullet-riddled body was found in the back of a car parked in downtown Rome 54 days later.

The four-man team of weapons experts Monday said the submachine gun, which was equipped with a silencer, was also used a month before Moro's kidnapping to kill a judge, Riccardo Palma.

Two persons arrested in the raid May 30 when the submachine gun was found have been charged with complicity in Moro's kidnapping and killing.

After South Africa's insistence

Internal Namibian parties invited to talks

WINDHOEK, Namibia, Nov. 13 (AP) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, reversing an earlier decision, invited members of Namibia's Constituent Assembly to a U.N. conference on the territory's future, a spokesman for the DTA party said Monday night.

Billy Marais, secretary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, confirmed receipt of the invitation, which clears the way for South African participation in the talks. The DTA is the largest party in the assembly.

South Africa previously had said it would not attend the Geneva talks unless representatives of the parties in the assembly were invited.

The invitations apparently were issued through Britain's embassy in South Africa. A British Foreign Office spokesman in London confirmed some invitations had been sent but referred questions to the United Nations.

South Africa's foreign office had no immediate comment.

Waldheim also sent a letter Monday to South Africa which he hoped would clear the way for its participation in the talks.

The conference opened Monday with informal consultations without South Africa being present.

Waldheim scheduled the conference to discuss details of a demilitarized zone on Namibia's northern border with Angola proposed as a means of overcoming South Africa's concern about border security during an election period.

Namibia, a territory of 824,269 square kilometers with a population of nearly one million people, is also known as South-West Africa and has been administered by South Africa since World War I. The United Nations declared Pretoria's mandate there terminated.

nated in 1965 and has been seeking ever since to arrange for the territory's independence.

Waldheim's letter to South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha also made clear that his representatives will meet with assembly leaders.

Waldheim also asked the five Western countries participating in the conference — the United States, West Germany, France,

Britain and Canada — to inform the parties "directly and urgently" of this, a U.N. spokesman said.

"In these circumstances, the secretary general very much hopes that South Africa will be able, without further delay, to join the consultations which are now under way in Geneva," he added.

The arrangements for including leaders of the internal Namibian

parties were the same as those at a conference held in New York last March.

The U.S. delegation is to be headed by Ambassador Donald McHenry, the chief delegate to the United Nations. A spokesman at the U.S. mission in New York said McHenry and adviser John Blacken were leaving for Geneva Monday evening.

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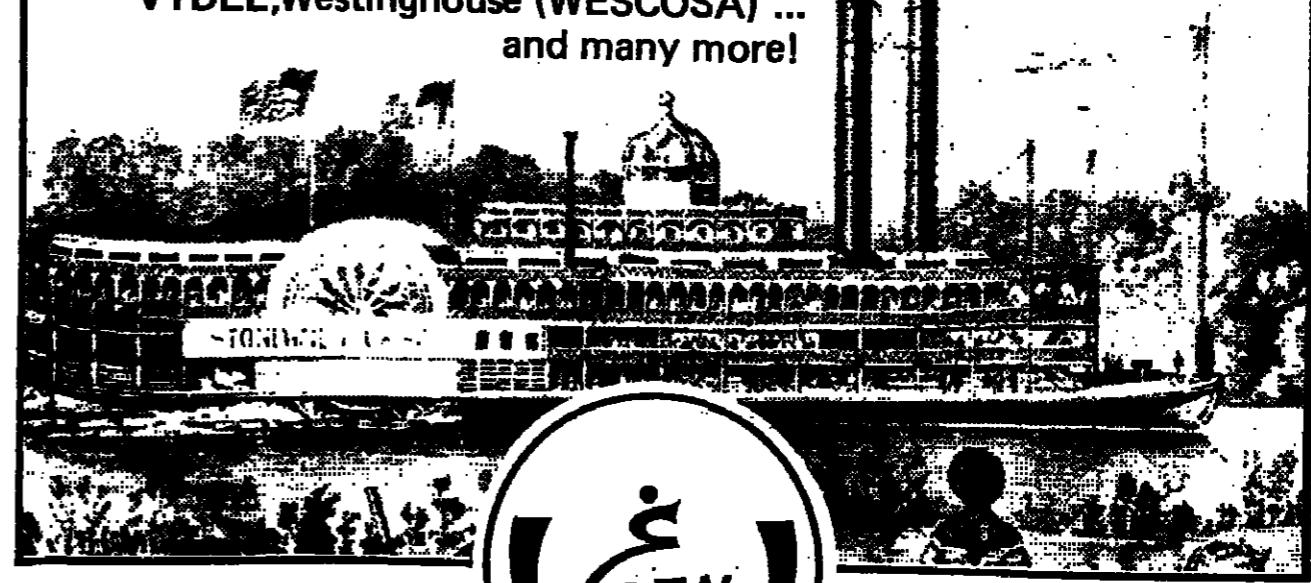
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A plea for the sun

Preparing for the day when the lights go out

By Ghabi Khoury

In industrial society as we cannot function without a steady supply of energy. The industrial nation's dependence on energy and vulnerability to fluctuations in its cost have been clearly illustrated in the past few years. The Arab world is moving towards industrialization and plans its energy supplies on a long-term basis. The availability

of energy seems small and there is little potential for further expansion of hydro-electric power.

The availability of uranium resources in several Arab countries makes nuclear power a possible source of energy. However, nuclear power brings with it complex and serious political and social problems related to safety and should therefore be considered very critically.

This leaves solar energy, which

the West's worst nuclear accident, has so far resulted in no known injuries or deaths, whereas recent dam bursts in India and the USA killed hundreds of people and caused considerable damage to property. Moreover the nuclear industry applies more stringent safety standards than any other industry.

This record and the promise of significant energy supplies for a long period have encouraged a number of governments to embark upon ambitious nuclear power programs. France, for example, is building 20 nuclear plants to provide half its electricity by 1985, and the Japanese and British governments are now thinking along similar lines. The UK has been generating 12 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power for many years. The USSR and several Eastern European countries also have significant nuclear programs and recent global energy shortages have given added impetus to the drive for nuclear power development in countries with limited indigenous energy resources.

If the case for nuclear power is so strong, on what basis does the anti-nuclear movement pursue its powerful, and to some degree successful, campaign?

The central issue is undoubtedly safety, for notwithstanding the good record of the industry, the potential dangers of nuclear power are a great cause of concern to many people. The risks associated with nuclear power are of a kind and magnitude never experienced before, the two main dangers being radioactivity and the possible spread of nuclear weapons.

Radioactivity is feared for several reasons. Exposure to it cannot, in most cases, be detected by the five senses and so, unless Geiger counters are used, there are no warning signals. Yet exposure to radioactivity can cause death by cancer or leukaemia which can be delayed by as much as 20 years. An exposed person might therefore pass on genetic defects to his offspring. It is for these reasons that nuclear casualties are difficult to assess except when death occurs shortly after exposure. Although we are all exposed to a natural background of low-level radioactivity it is difficult to establish what is an "acceptable" level.

Nuclear reactors not only use radioactive fuels such as Uranium and Plutonium, but by splitting (fission) of these fuels they produce highly radioactive waste products which have to be stored "safely" for hundreds of years before their radioactivity decays significantly.

There are dangers therefore at every stage where radioactive materials are used, handled, transported or stored.

The worst possible nuclear reactor accident would involve the melting of the reactor core through overheating and the breaching of its containment. The area around the reactor would be contaminated and the molten core can melt its way through the reactor's concrete base into the ground underneath. Winds, rivers and underground water could then spread radioactive materials over a wide area contaminating fish, plants, animals and the population in general. Contrary to popular belief, however, a reactor accident would not cause a nuclear explosion.

Nuclear power has generated electricity for over 20 years at

ever, are risky in any hands since no government can be ultimately responsible and only a worldwide ban on civilian and military nuclear programs can be effective.

It is clear from this brief survey that the objections of the anti-nuclear movement are not unfounded. Some dismiss their arguments on the grounds that there were fears concerning safety when cars were first introduced. But the apprehension expressed then seems to have been justified judging by the thousands of road accident deaths which occur every year. The risk involved in driving is universally accepted as a necessary price for the benefits received. So will the public eventually come to terms with nuclear power? This is a difficult question to answer for the dangers posed by nuclear power are of a new dimension. Much will depend on the development of alternative energy sources and on the nature and magnitude of future nuclear accidents.

The anti-nuclear movement, however, will not wait for a serious accident. It will continue to argue

that even though uranium is available in the region, the Arab states might have to depend on the supplier countries for enrichment of natural uranium and reprocessing of spent fuel.

Nuclear fission depends on uranium which is a depletable source and nuclear power cannot therefore form the basis of a long-term program, although with the development of fast breeder reactors based on plutonium it could last several centuries.

The high capital cost of reactors is an additional burden on small or poor nations, and if one large nuclear plant produces more than 10 per cent of a country's electricity, its shut-down or failure could significantly reduce the electricity supply. A nuclear accident could shut down the reactor permanently causing electricity shortages and costing up to \$2,500 million in damages.

The conclusion must be that decisions on nuclear power cannot be made lightly as they involve a special burden of responsibility with long-term consequences. Nuclear power does not adequately

satisfy the Arab energy plans demands for safety, independence and long-term consequences.

Nuclear power does not adequately satisfy the Arab energy plans demands for safety, independence and long-term availability. Its development should therefore be limited particularly where there are significant alternative sources of energy like solar and

world's only major alternative to fossil fuels and nuclear power, yet it is largely untapped, although most tropical and subtropical regions are suitable for its application. Of these the Arab world is by far the largest and most suitable area for the exploitation of solar energy, receiving an average of about 275 watts for every square meter of land. The total area of the Arab world (about 11,670,000 km²) receives a staggering total of 3,209,525,000 million watts (or MW).

To make these figures more meaningful let us consider only 1 per cent of this land area and assume that only 14 per cent of the energy received can be converted to useful energy like electricity. The energy produced in this case will be 4,493,335, MW — the equivalent of that produced by 4,493 large nuclear reactors, 4,085 times that produced by the Syrian Euphrates Dam or 3,247 times that produced by the Aswan High Dam.

It is clear that solar energy is a major resource which should be exploited like any other raw material. Solar energy is particularly valuable because it is not depletable and will be available as long as the sun shines at its present level and local climatic conditions do not significantly change. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that energy experts look to the Arab world as a potential exporter of electricity from solar energy.

But if solar energy is such a valuable resource, why has it been ignored so far this century? There are several reasons for this. The industrially developed nations, most of them in areas where solar energy is not very abundant, had no incentive to develop solar technology while oil was cheaply available, furthermore, had it not been for the space program, recent significant developments in solar cell technology would not have been possible as funds would not have been forthcoming for research into terrestrial applications.

Only in the past few years have the developed states begun to invest in solar energy research, spurred on by the spectre of energy shortages. The poorer developing nations, on the other hand, which have the sunshine, did not until recently have the expertise or confidence to develop their own solar technology and relied instead on imported equipment not designed for their conditions.

It is possible to meet most energy requirements from solar power for the sun's rays can be converted to either heat or electricity. So far solar energy has been successfully applied in many fields including water and space heating and cooling, desalination of sea water, the heating of furnaces, crop drying, solar cooking and electricity generation. One square kilometer of arid Arab land could supply enough electricity to meet the needs of a medium size town.

In transport, solar electricity can propel vehicles directly or indirectly through storing energy in batteries or flywheels. It can also be used to produce hydrogen from water, or alcohol from plants, both of which can fuel vehicles.

The main obstacles to large-scale exploitation of solar energy until now have been the high cost of solar cells and the lack of efficient storage systems. Storage is essential as the sun shines only during the day. But the price of solar cells has fallen a hundred-fold in the past 10 years and is still falling at a rate of 10-20 per cent a year. It is confidently estimated that solar cell prices of \$0.50 per peak watt will be achieved in the next few years making solar electricity in sunny countries competitive with that produced by fossil fuels and nuclear power. No similar breakthrough has yet taken place in the technology of electrical storage batteries, although there are some promising results from experiments on fuel cells which produce electricity through the combination of hydrogen and oxygen. In addition to chemical storage, solar energy can be stored in a gravitational form by pumping water to higher levels, in kinetic form by rotating flywheels or as heat.

As a renewable source, solar energy should form an essential and integral part of any long-term Arab energy program, and it also fulfills the requirements of independence and self-sufficiency. It is abundantly available at optimum levels throughout the Arab world and solar energy systems could be locally manufactured for they are far less technically complex than nuclear reactors. Even within a country, solar systems are to a large extent independent as they do not depend on supplies of fuel or electricity from a centralized source and are thus immune from accidental (or intentional) failure of such a system. Unlike fossil fuels or nuclear fission, solar

can play in the Arab world most schemes are largely the result of imaginative individual effort and are consequently tentative and uncoordinated. There are also reports of rivalry between some solar research groups which could lead to the duplication of work. A coordinated program is needed to channel efforts within the framework of a long-term energy plan with specific and realistic targets to achieve. A decision could be taken, for example, to reduce by a certain percentage the amount of oil used in the genera-

An Arab energy plan

A long-term Arab energy plan should be formulated soon which will satisfy the criteria of energy independence, self-sufficiency, long-term availability, economic viability and safety. Indigenous and renewable energy sources like solar energy and hydroelectric power should be preferred to depletable sources such as gas, oil and uranium. The proposed course of action is as follows:

- 1) An inter-Arab Study Group should be formed soon to recommend a detailed long-term energy plan.
- 2) The plan should consider all available energy sources.
- 3) Energy sources should be diversified as much as possible.
- 4) The plan should propose realistic targets for the replacement of oil by other resources within given periods of time.
- 5) An Arab Energy Commission (and/or Arab Solar Energy Commission) should be formed to undertake the implementation of the plan.
- 6) An Arab Solar Energy Industry should be formed.
- 7) The aim of the industry should be to save on imports, create local employment, satisfy the requirements of Arab energy independence and develop new products for local and international markets.
- 8) The Solar Energy Industry should cooperate with existing research organizations and embark on its own research and development program.
- 9) All Arab nations should take part in the overall long-term energy program.
- 10) Coordination of effort within the plan and sufficient investment are essential for its success.

of higher capital costs of the project and pollution caused by the hundreds of rockets required to launch the satellites. The microwave beam can be dangerous to flying aircraft and can make the work of radio astronomers impossible.

Course of Action

On the basis of the general Arab strategy outlined and the options available, the following course of action is proposed.

An inter-Arab study group should be formed to investigate the potential for development of various energy options and to formulate detailed policy recommendations for long-term action. This could be done under the auspices of the Arab League or OAPEC, whichever seems more practical.

It is my belief that such a study group would recommend the development of solar energy on a major scale, but the decision on how to implement any long-term plan must ultimately be a political one. One possibility is the formation of an Arab Energy Commission or if that does not seem practical an Arab Solar Energy Commission could be formed to coordinate and invest in solar research and development on an inter-Arab basis. The EEC countries already have inter-governmental solar research programs although solar energy is far less abundant in Europe than in the Arab countries.

Inter-Arab cooperation in this field makes sense because unlike the other resources, all Arab countries including non-oil states

Arab solar energy

The information given here was taken from a book just published by OAPEC written by Professor M. Kettani (University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran) and M. Malik (Kuwait) entitled "Solar Energy In The Arab World: Policies and Programs."

Interest in solar energy in the Arab world started in the universities in the late fifties (Sudan, Tunisia). Today there are solar energy projects throughout the Arab world with an annual budget close to \$25 million. The Saudi allocation constitutes about 69% of this, and five countries account for nearly 95% of the total budget (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya, Kuwait and Algeria). As a measure of comparison, the U.S. which has the largest solar energy program in the world, spends \$500 million of federal funds (excluding expenditure by the private sector), which is expected to increase to a billion dollars in 1979.

International solar energy conferences were held in Saudi Arabia (Dhahran, 1975, Jeddah, 1976), Libya (Benghazi, 1976), Tunisia (Tunis, 1977), Bahrain (Manama, 1978), Egypt (Cairo, 1978) and Morocco (Rabat, 1978).

Solar energy activities and projects include courses in solar energy (only Egypt and Iraq), a solar furnace in Algeria, solar heating and cooling, solar pumping, solar drying, water desalination (6 countries) and solar industries in only Jordan and Tunisia.

Arab uranium

Uranium reserves have been discovered in many Arab countries. The following list is taken from an article in the New Scientist (23.8.1979) written by Judith Perera:

Algeria:	50,000 tons assured reserves. Mining in Hoggar Mountains to begin mid-1980s. Annual production 1,000 tons expected.
Egypt:	Exploration under way.
Iraq:	Reserves in phosphates about 300,000 tons.
Jordan:	Reserves in Azrou Strip (annexed from Chad) and in Marzouk basin.
Libya:	Reserves in phosphates about 10,000 tons.
Morocco:	Finds reported. Big exploration program (France, US and IAEA involved).
Saudi Arabia:	Finds reported. Reserves in phosphates.
Syria:	Reserves in phosphates.
Tunisia:	Reserves in phosphates.

enjoy similar conditions and therefore can both benefit from and contribute to any overall solar energy program. There are already encouraging signs in most Arab countries with many solar energy institutes and projects under way. A number of scientists in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, for example, have put considerable effort and initiative into drawing attention to the value of solar energy by publishing papers and books in addition to supervising research projects on the application of solar energy. One particularly encouraging project is a plan to build a village at Al-Ain in Saudi Arabia, which will be totally dependent on solar energy.

The Arab world has suffered greatly in recent years from lack of cooperation and long-term planning. Energy policies take many years to develop and implement. We have the capability to take action now in order to secure our energy supplies beyond this century. Failure to do so will be socially, economically and politically very costly, and will expose future generations to the mercy of circumstances.

Half-life rates

The half-life of a radioactive material is the time taken for the activity to decay to half its original value. Half-lives vary from fractions of a second to millions of years, depending on the material concerned.

Half-lives of reactor fuels

Uranium -235:	713,000,000 years
Uranium -238:	4,510,000,000 years
Thorium -232:	24,400 years

Half-lives of some waste products

Radium -137:	30 years
Radium -90:	29 years
Uranium -85 (gas):	10 years
Uranium -131:	8 days
Uranium -233 (gas):	5 days

portion of long-term investment in each energy option should be decided only after a thorough analysis of the relative merits of the different energy sources. Once the overall policy is finalized, plans should be put in place for the establishment of industries to construct, develop and maintain the Arab world's long-term energy base.

What are the Arab world's energy resources apart from oil, natural gas and hydro-electric power? Coal does not exist in any significant quantities, and agricultural land can hardly satisfy the world's food requirements let alone provide energy from plants.

The potential for the development of wind, geothermal or tidal

power is comparable to that produced by oil and coal-powered stations. This is a significant technical and commercial achievement considering the engineering complexity of nuclear reactors, the youth of the industry and the wide variety of reactor types. The safety record of the nuclear industry is also very good in view of the dangerous nature of radioactive materials and the fact that a serious accident can result if a reactor gets out of control by only a few seconds.

The other danger that is often quoted is the possibility that nuclear materials could be stolen by governmental and non-governmental groups for political and military reasons. So far only one such case has been discovered — the theft by Israel in the late 1960s of uranium from the USA and Europe when France stopped supplies after the 1967 war. Nuclear materials and weapons, how-

ever, are risky in any hands since no government can be ultimately responsible and only a worldwide ban on civilian and military nuclear programs can be effective.

It is clear from this brief survey that the objections of the anti-nuclear movement are not unfounded. Some dismiss their arguments on the grounds that there were fears concerning safety when cars were first introduced. But the apprehension expressed then seems to have been justified judging by the thousands of road accident deaths which occur every year. The risk involved in driving is universally accepted as a necessary price for the benefits received. So will the public eventually come to terms with nuclear power? This is a difficult question to answer for the dangers posed by nuclear power are of a new dimension. Much will depend on the development of fast breeder reactors based on plutonium it could last several centuries.

Even though uranium is available in the region, the Arab states might have to depend on the supplier countries for enrichment of natural uranium and reprocessing of spent fuel.

Nuclear fission depends on uranium which is a depletable source and nuclear power cannot therefore form the basis of a long-term program, although with the development of fast breeder reactors based on plutonium it could last several centuries.

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OPEC studies implications of U.S. move on Iranian oil

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (R) — OPEC experts Tuesday studied the market implications of President Carter's decision to halt oil purchases from Iran, but said it was too soon to gauge effects on world petroleum prices.

The Economic Commission of the Organization of Petroleum

Royal Dutch-Shell makes further cuts to Japanese

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Royal Dutch-Shell Co., one of the world's largest oil suppliers, has announced further reductions amounting to 75 per cent of crude oil shipments to Japanese trading houses and oil product distributors, retroactive to Oct. 1, petroleum industry sources said Tuesday.

But the sources said the curtailment plan was exclusively for

India, UAE oil ministers conclude talks

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (R) — Indian Petroleum Minister Bala Pajnor flew home Tuesday after a two-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

He had talks with the UAE Oil Minister Mane Said Oteiba and other government leaders, but no official statement on the outcome of his visit was issued.

Pajnor had said in Bombay that his mission was to finalize a deal for the purchase of at least 1.5 million tons of oil.

The UAE had earlier this year turned down India's request for more crude oil because of prior commitments.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.38	3.375
Pound Sterling	7.08	7.12	7.10
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	189.00	188.10
Swiss F (100)	202.00	205.00	203.00
French F (100)	80.00	80.50	80.50
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	100.50	100.00	
Syrian Lira (100)	78.00	86.80	
Egyptian Pound	4.55	4.52	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.10	12.05	
Jordanian Dinar	11.25	11.20	
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.50	89.50	
Qatar Riyal (100)	90.80	90.80	
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	
Iraqi Dinar (100)	9.40	—	
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.00	74.15	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	80.00	88.80	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	41.20	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.30	
Gold kg.	42,300.00	—	
10 Tolas bar	4,950.00	—	
Silver kg.	—	—	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.60	—	14.50
Canadian Dollar	2.84	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	112.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	170.00
Spanish Peso	50.75	51.50	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	79.00	—	
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	46.00	—
Singapore	—	—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rahji Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 13TH NOVEMBER 1979, 23RD DHUAL HIJJAH, 1399

Berth	vessel	Agent	cargo	Arrival
4.	Tenjin Maru	Allraza	Vehicles	13.11.79
5.	Dona Katerina	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	5.11.79
6.	Regent Liberty	O.Trade	Sorghum/Timber/Gen.	12.11.79
7.	Bordigalini	Barber	Paper/Plywood/Gen.	11.11.79
8.	Chase	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	5.11.79
9.	Red Sea Express	Star	Dura/Ldg. Cars	10.11.79
10.	Wild Cosmos	A.E.T.	vehicles	12.11.79
11.	Berdeng	Allraza	Comr/General	12.11.79
12.	Union Boston	O.C.E.	Coarse/Steel	12.11.79
13.	cConcordia Viking	Alasabah	Tractor/Craig/Gen/Off	12.11.79
14.	Daveo	M.E.S.A.	Bananas	27.10.79
15.	Ever Harvest	A'sabz	Containers	12.11.79
16.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	7.11.79
17.	Korna 'T'	O.C.E.	Reefer	12.11.79
18.	May Star	O.Trade	Timber/Steel	12.11.79
19.	AI Nasir	S.A.M.A.	Timber/Timber	10.11.79
20.	Med Mare	Alpha	Bgd. Barley	13.11.79
21.	Callops	BaAboud	Bgd. Barley	10.11.79
22.	Cords	Alpha	Dura/Dari seed	8.11.79
23.	Holy Star	Allraza	Mesophorium	5.11.79
24.	Alma	Red Sea	Iron bars	12.11.79
25.	Sarmos Sea	O.C.E.	Fruit	5.11.79
2.	RECENT VESSELS:			
26.	Tenjin Maru	Allraza	Vehicles	12.11.79
27.	Dona Katerina	O.Trade	Sorghum/Timber/Gen.	12.11.79
28.	Regent Liberty	Alpha	Vehicle	12.11.79
29.	Bordigalini	Barber	Coarse/Steel	12.11.79
30.	Chase	Alpha	Tractor/Craig/Gen/Off	12.11.79
31.	Red Sea Express	Star	Oil	12.11.79
32.	Wild Cosmos	A.E.T.	Containers	12.11.79
33.	Berdeng	Allraza	Reefer	12.11.79
34.	Union Boston	O.C.E.	Timber/Steel	12.11.79
35.	cConcordia Viking	Alasabah	Bgd. Barley	10.11.79
36.	Daveo	M.E.S.A.	Bgd. Barley	10.11.79
37.	Ever Harvest	A'sabz	Dura/Dari seed	8.11.79
38.	Dona 'T'	O.C.E.	Mesophorium	5.11.79
39.	May Star	Gulf	Iron bars	12.11.79
40.	Med Mare	S.M.A.	Fruit	12.11.79
41.	Callops	Red sea	Iron Bars	12.11.79
42.	Cords			
43.	Holy Star			
44.	Alma			
45.	Sarmos Sea			

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO THE 0700 HOURS ON 23.12.1399/13.11.1979 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

1.	Natleporos	Kanco	Bulk Wheat	10.11.79
2.	Maha Shukri	General	General	11.11.79
3.	Timi	Kanco	General	11.11.79
4.	Telen	Gulf	Gen/Steel	10.11.79
5.	Kota Timur	Gulf	Loading Urea	11.11.79
6.	Green Island	U.E.P.	General	11.11.79
7.	Kao Cheng	Kosabhi	Gen/Cont.	12.11.79
8.	Medina Bahrain	Kanco	Gen/Cont.	12.11.79
9.	Inv Younes	Kanco	Gen/Cont.	12.11.79
10.	New Bright	Gosabhi	Cement In Bags	4.11.79
11.	Arabian Lulush	Barber	Cement Silo Vessel	28.10.77
12.	St. Louis	Rezayat	Containers	12.11.79
13.	Koithan	U.E.P.	Containers	12.11.79
14.	Han Chang	Gulf	Gen/Steel	12.11.79
15.	Kotai Maru	Alasada	Steel Pipe/Sheet	12.11.79
16.	Maria 'N	U.E.P.	Steel/Gen	12.11.79
17.	Melina	Barber	General/Rice	12.11.79
18.	Hojin	Cars	Cars	11.11.79
19.	Pearl Flag	S.M.C.	Cement Silo Vessel	14.7.79
20.	—	Gosabhi	Cement In Bag	9.11.79



A TESTING TIME: Safety experts, engineers and medical experts in the United States of America are making every effort to cut down on child injuries in car accidents. One of their achievements is a new safety harness seat. It has been calculated that the invention will save the lives of 1,300 children. Picture shows the "Hy-Ge" the dummy strapped to the seat by the harness and so stops him rocketing forward on impact. This accident Test Sled has just come into operation.

Oil struck in north Aegean Sea

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Basic Resources Corp. announced that North Aegean Petroleum Co. has made an oil discovery in the Prinos oil field in the North Aegean Sea off the coast of Greece.

The company said hydrocarbons were encountered in four zones at a depth of more than 8,000 feet in the seabed under 100 feet of water and that oil flowed at a rate of around 4,500 barrels a day.

Basic resources said 18 wells will be drilled in the next 12 months from two platforms, employing one jackup rig now in use and another presently en route from Japan.

Wall Street

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 — Stock price continued to move sharply higher Monday in slow afternoon trading. At the closing bell the industrial index advanced 15.45 to 821.93, DJ Transport gained 3.07 to 235.93, and DJ Utilities rose .91 to 100.10. Volume of trading for the day was 26.6 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as gainers outnumbered losers 1151 to 369 and 337 issues unchanged. The AMEX gained 4.33 on the day to 213.09.

Growth and glamour were sharply higher with Merck up 2 1/2 to 68 1/2, Smithkline gained 3 1/2 to 56 1/2, Digital Equipment rose 1 1/2 to 63 1/2, Honeywell advanced 2 1/2 to 73 1/2, Sperry rose 1 1/2 to 45 1/2, Tektronix advanced 2 1/2 to 56 1/2, Motorola added 2 to 49 1/2, Tevas Inst. Rose 2 1/2 to 90 1/2, Hewlett Packard up 1 1/2 to 55 1/2, and Philip Morris rose 1 to 34 1/2.

In the basic industry sector, Bethlehem Steel rose 1/2 to 21 1/2, Allied Chem. gained 1/2 to 45 1/2, Dupont up 1/2 to 40 1/2, Union Carbide gained 1 1/2 to 40 1/2, Int'l. Paper added 1/2 to 37 1/2, Great Northern Nekoosa rose 1/2 to 33 1/2, Weyerhaeuser up 1 to 29, and Johns Manville up 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Auto issues were little changed while machinery and gambling issues were higher with Bucyrus Erie up 1/2 to 19 1/2, Caterpillar gained 1 to 51 1/2, Deere added 1/2 to 37 1/2, Int'l. Harvester rose 1 to 36 1/2, Bally gained 1/2 to 32 1/2, and Hilton Hotels rose 1/2 to 29.

Among the aerospace, airlines, and rails, Boeing up 1/2 to 45 1/2, Northrop rose 1/2 to 35 1/2, General Dynamics gained 1/2 to 46, Burlington Northern rose 1 to 52 1/2, Southern advanced 1 1/2 to 54, and Union Pacific up 1/2 to 69 1/2.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International and Co. P.O. Box 5399 Manila, Bahrain Tel: 258644

ADB assists Bengali fishermen

MANILA, Philippines, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Asian Development Bank approved Tuesday a concessional loan of \$ 10.8 million to Bangladesh to finance construction of refrigeration facilities and for relending to Bengali fishermen.

Dollar retreats in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 13 (R) — The U.S. Dollar, which rose Monday night after President Carter banned Iranian oil imports, retreated last week's price. It was expected to harden further on a statement Tuesday by U.S. Federal Reserve Board (central bank) Chairman Paul Volcker that high U.S. interest rates were not likely to be reduced substantially until there was a decline in U.S. inflation, dealers said.

The ban was initially taken by dealers as a sign of stronger political will in Washington

EMBER 1979

Interested in Business Development
in Saudi Arabia**saudi business**

This Week read about:

- America's Shackled Exports
- New Currency Regulations
- The New Barbary Coast
- New Roles for Saudi Contractors

arab news**International Finance**

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information**البورصات الدولية**

Country	Symbol	Name	Price
Algeria	ALG	Algerian State	100.00
Closing Nov. 8	Closing Nov. 9	Price Fri.	
Angola	ANG	Angola	100.00
Argentina	ARG	Argentine	100.00
Australia	AUS	Australian	100.00
Austria	AUT	Austrian	100.00
Azerbaijan	AZE	Azerbaijan	100.00
Bahrain	BHR	Bahrain	100.00
Bangladesh	BGD	Bangladesh	100.00
Barbados	BRB	Barbados	100.00
Bolivia	BOL	Bolivia	100.00
Bosnia-Herzegovina	BH&H	Bosnia-Herzegovina	100.00
Bulgaria	BGR	Bulgaria	100.00
Burkina Faso	BFA	Burkina Faso	100.00
Burundi	BUR	Burundi	100.00
Cambodia	CMB	Cambodia	100.00
Cameroon	CMR	Cameroon	100.00
Central African Rep.	CAF	Central African Rep.	100.00
Chad	CHD	Chad	100.00
Chile	CLP	Chile	100.00
China	CIN	China	100.00
Colombia	COL	Colombia	100.00
Costa Rica	CRC	Costa Rica	100.00
Croatia	CRO	Croatia	100.00
Cuba	CUB	Cuba	100.00
Cyprus	CYP	Cyprus	100.00
Czechoslovakia	CZE	Czechoslovakia	100.00
Djibouti	JBI	Djibouti	100.00
Egypt	EGY	Egypt	100.00
Eritrea	ERI	Eritrea	100.00
Eswatini	SWZ	Eswatini	100.00
Estonia	EST	Estonia	100.00
Ethiopia	ETH	Ethiopia	100.00
Fiji	FJI	Fiji	100.00
Greece	GRC	Greece	100.00
Honduras	HND	Honduras	100.00
Iceland	ICL	Iceland	100.00
India	IND	India	100.00
Indonesia	IDN	Indonesia	100.00
Iraq	IRQ	Iraq	100.00
Ireland	IRL	Ireland	100.00
Israel	ISR	Israel	100.00
Italy	ITA	Italy	100.00
Jordan	JOR	Jordan	100.00
Kazakhstan	KAZ	Kazakhstan	100.00
Kenya	KEN	Kenya	100.00
Kiribati	KIR	Kiribati	100.00
Liberia	LBR	Liberia	100.00
Lithuania	LIT	Lithuania	100.00
Madagascar	MAD	Madagascar	100.00
Maldives	MDV	Maldives	100.00
Mali	MAL	Mali	100.00
Mauritania	MAR	Mauritania	100.00
Mauritius	MUS	Mauritius	100.00
Mexico	MEX	Mexico	100.00
Moldova	MDL	Moldova	100.00
Mongolia	MGL	Mongolia	100.00
Namibia	NAM	Namibia	100.00
Nepal	NPL	Nepal	100.00
Nicaragua	NCA	Nicaragua	100.00
Niger	NER	Niger	100.00
Nigeria	NGA	Nigeria	100.00
Nicaragua	NCA	Nicaragua	100.00
Oman	OMN	Oman	100.00
Pakistan	PAK	Pakistan	100.00
Papua New Guinea	PNG	Papua New Guinea	100.00
Paraguay	PRG	Paraguay	100.00
Peru	PER	Peru	100.00
Philippines	PHL	Philippines	100.00
Romania	ROM	Romania	100.00
Russia	RUS	Russia	100.00
Saint Lucia	LCA	Saint Lucia	100.00
Saint Vincent	VCT	Saint Vincent	100.00
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	Sao Tome and Principe	100.00
Singapore	SIN	Singapore	100.00
Sri Lanka	LKA	Sri Lanka	100.00
Sudan	SUD	Sudan	100.00
Tajikistan	TJK	Tajikistan	100.00
Togo	TGO	Togo	100.00
Tunisia	TUN	Tunisia	100.00
Uganda	UGA	Uganda	100.00
Ukraine	UKR	Ukraine	100.00
Uzbekistan	UZB	Uzbekistan	100.00
Venezuela	VEN	Venezuela	100.00
Yemen	YEM	Yemen	100.00
Zambia	ZMB	Zambia	100.00
Zimbabwe	ZWE	Zimbabwe	100.00

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

A Bulk & Bagged Cement**Arabian Bulk Trade Ltd.**At Khobar : Tel. 86 45351 - 86 44848
P.O. Box 345 Dharhan Airport Telex: 601396 XENEL S.J.
Riyadh, Tel. 4789323**اسعار العملات الدولية****EXCHANGE RATES****الدولار****SDR****Exchange Rates for the IMF's SDR**London Interbank
Dollar Exchange Rates as quoted by
Bank of America IFC**U.S. \$****الدولار****London Interbank****Dollar Exchange Rates as quoted by****Bank of America IFC****Nov. 8 Nov. 9****US Dollar 1,2878 1,28703****Australian Dollar 1,17612 1,17699****Austrian Schilling 16,7945 16,7826****Belgian Franc 1,6352 1,6352****Canadian Dollar 1,20977 1,21022****Deutsche Mark 1,7915 1,7915****French Franc 5,4203 5,41325****German Mark 1,9899 1,9899****Italian Lira 29,027 28,978****Japanese Yen 389,823 312,108****Swiss Franc 5,26563 5,26534****Swedish Krona 6,03636 6,03631****Swiss Franc 5,04347 5,04336****Swiss Franc 4,2542 4,25006****Swiss Franc 4,24366 4,23906****Swiss Franc 4,23376 4,22916****Spanish Peseta 58,462 57,754****Swedish Krona 5,46924 5,4754****Danish Krone 6,6376 6,6376****Portuguese Escudo 1,23825 1,23825****French Franc 7,33232 7,33232****Italian Lira 106,816 106,716****Malaysian Ringgit 2,82116 2,82244****Singapore Dollar 2,81532 2,81532****South African Rand 2,11813 2,1226****U.A.E. Dirham 4,87791 4,88263****Venezuelan Bolivar 5,53213 5,53248****Nov. 9 Nov. 8****US Dollar 1,28781 1,28703****Australian Dollar 1,17612 1,17699****Austrian Schilling 16,7945 16,7826****Belgian Franc 1,6352 1,6352****Canadian Dollar 1,20977 1,21022****Deutsche Mark 1,7915 1,7915****French Franc 5,4203 5,41325****German Mark 1,9899 1,9899****Italian Lira 29,027 28,978****Swiss Franc 5,26563 5,26534****Swiss Franc 5,04347 5,04336****Swiss Franc 4,2542 4,23906****Swiss Franc 4,24366 4,23906****Swiss Franc 4,23376 4,22916****Spanish Peseta 58,462 57,754****Swedish Krona 5,46924 5,4754****Danish Krone 6,6376 6,6376****Portuguese Escudo 1,23825 1,23825****French Franc 7,33232 7,33232****Italian Lira 106,816 106,716****Malaysian Ringgit 2,82116 2,82244****Singapore Dollar 2,81532 2,81532****South African Rand 2,11813 2,1226****U.A.E. Dirham 4,87791 4,88263****Venezuelan Bolivar 5,53213 5,53248****Nov. 9 Nov. 8****US Dollar 1,28781 1,28703****Australian Dollar 1,17612 1,17699****Austrian Schilling 16,7945 16,7826****Belgian Franc 1,6352 1,6352****Canadian Dollar 1,20977 1,21022****Deutsche Mark 1,7915 1,7915****French Franc 5,4203**

B.C.

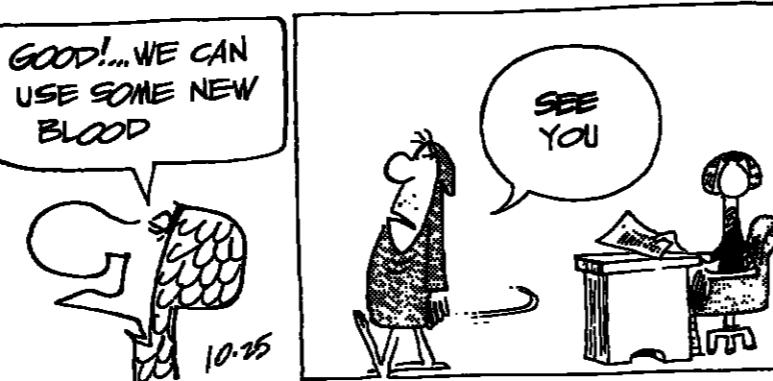
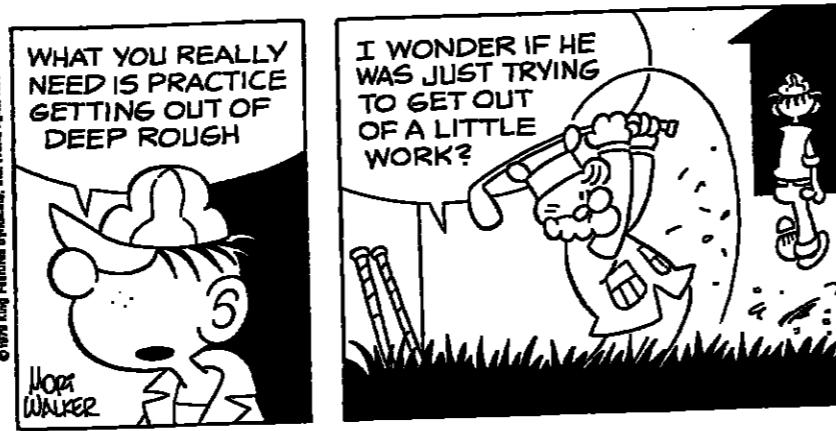
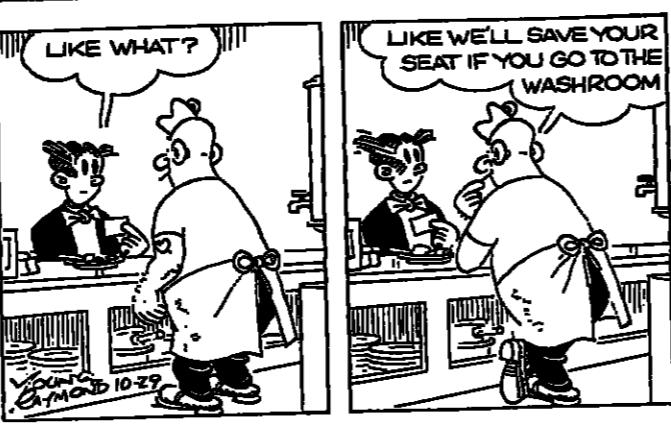
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



PRAYER TIMES

	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
WEDNESDAY	5:14 6:35	12:11	3:23	5:42	7:12	
Mecca	5:19 6:40	12:14	3:21	5:39	7:09	
Medina	4:45 6:08	11:40	2:48	5:06	6:36	

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
5:19 Gr. Sports Legends
5:41 Sanford & Son
6:06 Operations Petticout
6:30 Recom Trail
8:01 Favoc
8:26 Whickers World
9:14 Man in a Suitcase

Electric Co. No. 42
Roy Campakelta
No. 306
Clair Voyant
Pilot
Belaire Fire
Whicker in India PTI
Which Way did he go
McGill

VOA

P.V.

8:00 News Roundup : Reports : Actualities
Opinion : Analyses
8:20 Dateline
News Summary
9:00 Special English : News : Feature : The Making of a Nation
News Summary
9:00 Music USA : (Stan Lee's)
10:00 News Roundup : Reports : Actualities
10:05 Opening : Analyses

10:00 News Roundup : Americas : Science ; Cultural : Letter
11:00 Special English : News
11:30 Music USA : (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News news-makers' voices correspondents reports background features media... columnists news analyses

SAUDI RADIO

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WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gns of Guidance
2:10 Saudi Literature & Arts
2:20 On Islam
2:30 Round and About
3:00 NEWS
3:10 Press Review
3:15 Music
3:20 Science Journal
3:30 Selection of Music
3:50 Close Down

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening
9:01 Holy Quran
9:05 Message to the Faithful
9:10 Light Music
9:15 Top of the Pops
9:45 A Viewpoint
9:55 Music
10:00 Youth Welfare
10:10 Music
10:15 NEWS
10:15 S. Chronicle
10:20 Sound Sweet & Strange
11:00 Imp. Co. n. & Recollections
11:10 Music
11:15 Latin Music
11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
12:00 Close Down

(French Service)

Morning Transmission

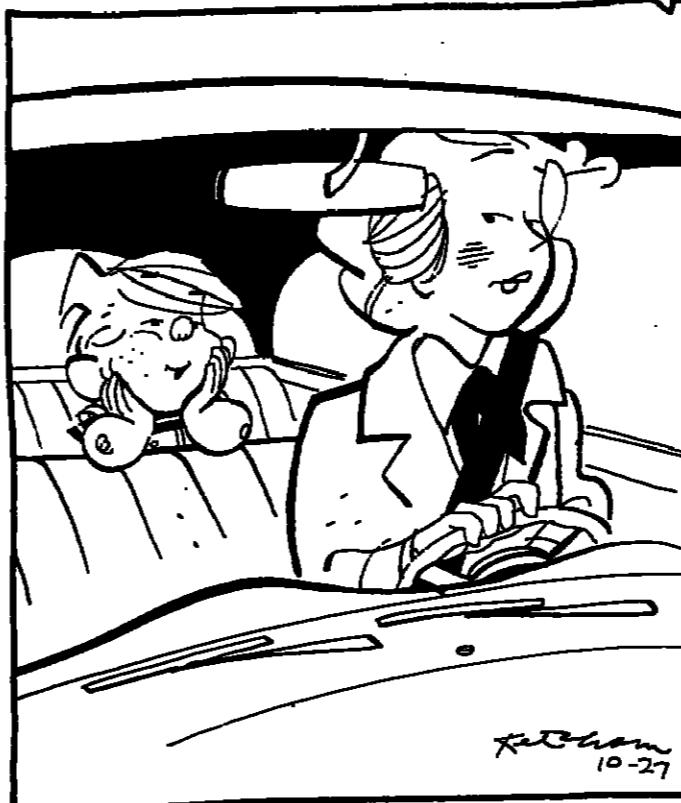
8:00 Ouverture
8:02 Lu niere sur le Coran
8:15 Musique
8:30 Bonjour
8:35 Varietes
8:45 Océan et Orient
8:50 Varietes
9:00 Informations
9:10 Lu niere sur les Informations
9:15 Varietes
9:40 Etudes Imaïmiques

9:15 Musique
9:59 Cloture

Evening Transmission

7:00 Ouverture
7:02 Versets et Coran nentaires
7:15 Magazine Je la se naîne
7:45 Po paroles et en chansons
8:15 Jeunesse et Sport
8:30 Varietes
8:40 Info nations
8:45 Musique
8:55 Cloture

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Valuable thing
6 Show pleasure
11 Arbor
12 Discussion group
13 Roasted in a way
15 Neighbor of ire.
16 Angry
17 Fall from power
22 Subsequently
25 One of the media
26 Miss Bagnold
27 Encamp
28 Blow off -
30 Koussevitzky
31 Notched
32 Haggard novel
34 Oriental tea
37 Hash house
42 Bizarre
43 Freshened
44 Lanky; ungainly
45 Peter's friend DOWN
1 French priest
2 Presently
3 Deep gulf
4 Fish
5 Quiver

6 Miss Muffet's visitor
7 "Mr. Tambourine -"
8 Daughter of Cadmus
9 Wreath
10 House addition
14 Shasta or Hungry Horse, e.g.
15 Shasta or Hungry Horse, e.g.
17 Fragrant wood
18 Old-hat river
19 European river
20 Kind of collar
21 Memo

22 Minus

23 Poker stake

24 Row

25 Lincoln

26 Playgroun

27 Scottish

28 Portray

29 Regret

30 Kingdom

31 Com

32 One kind of bread

33 Cultivated

34 Artist

35 Composer

36 Regret

37 Summer

38 King

39 Endings for drunk or cow

40 Easy as -

41 Minus

42 Minus

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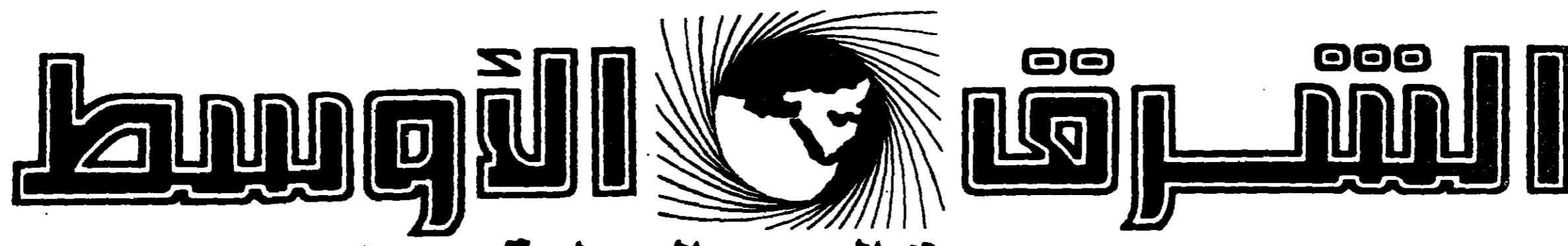
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WEEKLY ISSUE

Ashraq Al-Awsat

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PAGE 14

International

Carrington sets new deadline Commons passes Rhodesia independence bill

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Conservative government's Southern Rhodesia bill, which paves the way for a legal independent Zimbabwe under black-majority rule, completed its passage through the House of Commons early Tuesday.

The measure now goes to the House of Lords, where it was due to complete all its stages Tuesday before receiving its royal assent from Queen Elizabeth II Wednesday.

After 11 hours of debate in a session that lasted until 2:53 a.m., lawmakers finally approved the bill by 296 votes to 22. It enables parliament to set up a new constitution and arrange new elections in the rebel colony under the supervision of a British government.

Passage of the bill through the Commons came hours after Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington set another deadline — "a day or two" for the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance to accept Britain's plan for direct rule of the country during a transition to independence.

"We have all been discussing this for a very long time, and we must reach a decision in the one day or two," Carrington told the guerrillas during a 10-minute meeting Monday evening of all sides in the London peace talks.

The guerrillas and a Zimbabwe Rhodesian delegation led by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa have been meeting in London since Sept. 10 to work out an internationally acceptable formula to give black-majority rule to the country and legal independence from Britain.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Monday night in a speech at a banquet for the new Lord Mayor of London, "a terrible bur-



SALISBURY DELEGATION: Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, one of his ministers and former white Prime Minister Ian Smith at one of the opening sessions of the Rhodesia peace talks in London. Smith has since gone home to Salisbury.

den will rest on any party which unreasonably withdraws its agreement and thus denies peace to Rhodesia and surrounding countries.

"Only Britain can bring Rhodesia to independence," Mrs. Thatcher went on.

British sources were disappointed that the guerrillas showed no movement Monday fol-

owing intensive talks here last week with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, on whom Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo depends for a war base.

The sources also expressed renewed fears that Muzorewa will lose patience and quit if there is no breakthrough within the next few days.

Muzorewa, an American-educated United Methodist bishop, emerged as the country's first black prime minister in April elections agreed to by the previous white minority government of Ian Smith and moderate black leaders, including Muzorewa.

The guerrillas consider the Muzorewa government a sellout to white minority interests, and it is unrecognized by the rest of the world.

Muzorewa aides said he intends to return home by next weekend if there is no break in deadlock between Britain and the guerrillas over the transition plan, which Muzorewa accepted 11 days ago.

A senior British source said that while Britain is reluctant to pursue the "second option" of a separate deal with Muzorewa if the guerrillas refuse the plan, London "would not flinch" from the prospect.

Peter Shore, foreign affairs spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, said in the Commons debate the government made "a major blunder" in pushing the bill through.

He claimed the government's tactics "have been damaging to our international reputation and damaging to the achievement of our main objective" — agreement at the London peace talks.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour told Commons the government's aim is "settlement in which all the parties will take part. That is the only way to end the war," he said. "We recognize this will require difficult decisions by the Patriotic Front, but no more than the Salisbury delegation have already taken. I hope these decisions will be taken very shortly."

Under the British plan, Muzorewa would have to hand over power to the British government while a new ballot is held among the country's seven million blacks and 230,000 whites.

The guerrillas' main objection to the plan is that it will rig the election in favor of Muzorewa because it calls for the country's white-led security forces to maintain order during the ballot.

'Thunderer' is back on London's streets

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The Times of London, affectionately known as "the thunderer" for its blistering political editorials, was back on the streets Monday night after an 11 1/2-month shutdown caused by labor disputes.

The world-famed 194-year-old newspaper's return was delayed by a last-minute hitch — a dispute between two print unions over who would press the start button on the presses.

But top union leaders worked out a temporary settlement and the presses rolled.

The first edition, No. 60,473, hit London streets soon after 10:15 p.m., about 40 minutes behind schedule.

No girl in sight

Charles, 31, still waiting

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Prince Charles, who said four years ago that 30 was the right age for him to think of marrying, was 31 Wednesday. He's still unmarried and still appears to be a long way from becoming a king.

As the heir to the British throne — described as the world's most eligible bachelor — celebrates his birthday, press speculation continues intense about the girl he will pick and the career he will follow.

To a woman who told him this year "what you need is a good wife," he replied, "I'm sure that's exactly what I do need."

But journalist Antony Holden said in a new book on the prince last month that despite a string of girlfriends, no new contender has emerged since Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg left the picture last year.

Holden, Washington correspondent for the respected Sunday newspaper the Observer, wrote that Charles "intends to marry in the next few years." But he wrote that the prince's outspoken father, Prince Philip, has warned his son, "You had better get on with it, or there won't be anyone left."

Charles made the remark about 30 being the right age to think of marrying in a 1975 interview with a women's magazine.

Newspapers have linked him romantically with a string of society beauties but speculation that he would marry Marie-Astrid reached fever pitch in 1977 after a state visit by his mother, Queen Elizabeth II and Philip to Luxembourg in November 1976.

Buckingham Palace finally had enough and categorically denied stories they would marry. Reports of meetings between Charles and the 25-year-old green-eyed blonde continued until late 1978 but then faded out.

The romance is believed to have soured over religion. Marie-Astrid is a Roman Catholic. Charles is a Pro-

testant who on being crowned king on the death or abdication of his mother becomes law temporal head of the Church of England.

When Charles will come to the throne is another question. His great-great-grandfather, Edward, had to wait until he was 59 before becoming King Edward VII on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, in 1901 at the age of 81.

Victoria resolutely kept her son in the background while he waited and because of the time he waited, he was king for only nine years. He died in 1910.

Charles, like his father, from time to time expresses strong views in public. This year, for example, he created a minor furor by chastising bad management as the cause of many of Britain's industrial ills. But his powers to affect political life, even as king, are nil.

India Central draws cricket

JAIPUR, Nov. 13 (AP) — The three-day match between the visiting Pakistani cricketers and India Central Zone ended in a draw here Tuesday.

Resuming at the overnight score of 27 for one wicket, Pakistan hit 284 for 27 before skipper Asif Iqbal declared.

All-rounder Imran Khan slammed 102 in 88 minutes, including two sixes,

while Iqbal stroked a graceful 61. The pair added a whirlwind 104 runs for the fourth wicket in 73 minutes.

Majid Khan and Zaheer Abbas hit 48 and 44 runs each.

Suresh Shastri took three wickets for 76 runs for Central Zone.

Set an impossible target of 318 runs in 90 minutes, the home team never made an attempt. At close of play, it had made 65 for three wickets.

Pakistan will next play an Indian Cricket Board President's side in the first six Tests beginning in Ahmedabad, western India, Friday.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

I did not know, when I wrote a few days back about my weekend with British television, when no less than four anti-Arab programs were shown, what a hornet's nest I had stirred. The reaction from readers was unbelievable, the stories of insulting experiences and scenes countless. I began to wonder whether an Arab here in the West can be oversensitive. Not, of course, that there is really no cause for insult. But that one can become, with exposure, too suspicious, sniffing out insults where none was intended.

I am in no position to teach others in this regard, since I found that I had become prey to this condition myself. The other day, for instance, I opened a tea packet to find inside it a card depicting a chimp in Arab dress. My blood began to boil. Why an Arab? We do not produce tea, and, if anything, our name would be more associated with coffee.

On further reflection, I thought that the English often use the bulldog as their symbol — not the handsomest of dogs, but the English do not seem to mind. Then I found that the tea company in question has an advertising campaign in which these same chimps get dressed as British workers or members of the middle classes, all in the cause of advertising their tea. I wasn't fully satisfied. But I recognized the extenuating circumstances.

Translated from Asharq Al Awsat

Suarez refuses to bargain

ETA holding Madrid politician

MADRID, Nov. 13 (R) — The Spanish government has refused to bargain for the release of a leading member of parliament kidnapped by the Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA.

Javier Ruperez was abducted from his car on Sunday and ETA's Political-Military Wing said the kidnapping was part of its campaign for an amnesty for alleged ETA activists held in Spanish jails.

But a government statement issued Monday night categorically ruled out any negotiations and demanded the immediate release of the 38-year-old deputy.

The emergency meeting of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) was chaired by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

"Blackmail" was how it described the abduction and ETA's ensuing demand for an

amnesty, the withdrawal of Spanish police from the region and the integration of the Navarre province into a fully autonomous Basque country.

An ETA communiqué accused the UCD government of trying to delay and reduce the transfer of powers to the region which we overwhelmingly approved in a home-referendum last month.

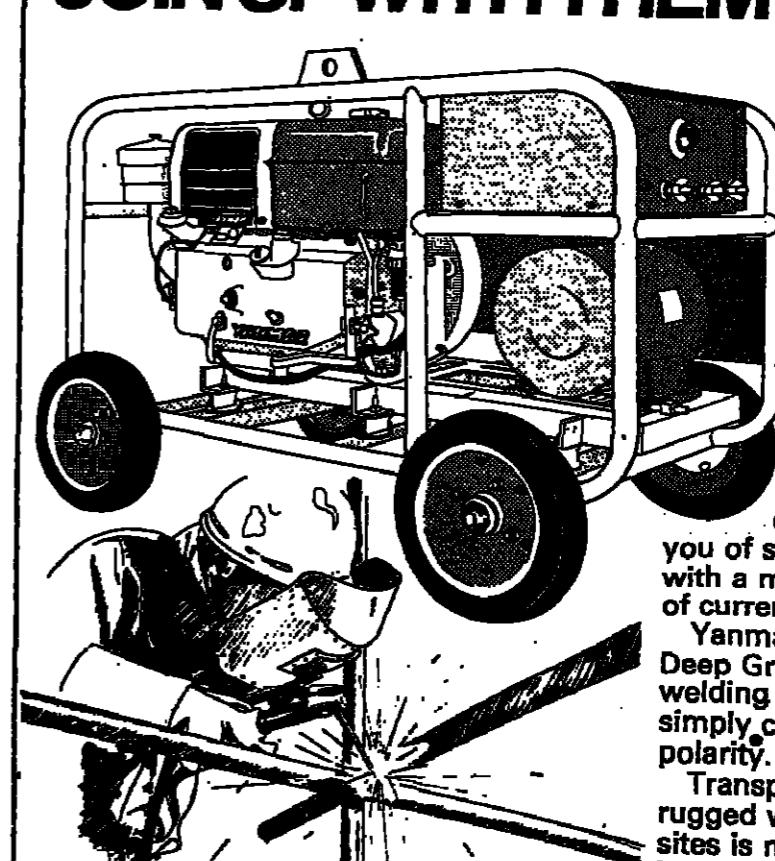
The exact conditions for Ruperez's release have not yet been made known.

Ruperez is the UCD's secretary for international affairs and widely regarded as one of the party's rising stars.

Political leaders of all persuasions echo the government's demand for his release and the rejection of ETA's proposals.

Communist Leader Santiago Carrillo said: "We cannot speak of amnesty without an end to terrorism."

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WEAPONS TALKS: NATO defense ministers include Georg Leber of West Germany and Harold Brown (right) of the United States.

Thatcher hits back at Soviets NATO meets on atomic stationing

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — NATO defense ministers met Tuesday to discuss plans for stationing land-based nuclear missiles on European soil capable of striking the Soviet Union.

They were also expected to formulate an arms control initiative for the Western Alliance to counter Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal last month to withdraw up to 1,000 tanks and 20,000 troops from East Germany.

Helicopters flew overhead as U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and representatives from 10 other countries gathered in a guarded army barracks for the two-day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group, the most secret on the alliance's agenda.

The meeting will pave the way for a decision by NATO defense and foreign ministers in Brussels in mid-December on the production of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and their deployment in five West European countries.

The conference began with Brown briefing

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